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# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## THE CURRENCY PROBLEM

### No Doubt that a Great Change in the Money System Will Be Made.

MUST PROTECT THE CREDIT OF THE NATION

**No Security in the Present Conditions Against Runs Upon the Treasury—Gold Reserve in Constant Danger.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In the same breath almost in which the decision of the President to have a new issue of bonds is discussed, much talk is indulged in about the inevitable draft upon the Treasury gold to enable those who intend to buy bonds to get the gold with which to make purchases. After the experience of the Treasury in issuing the loan of February last, when the drafts of gold, by presentation of greenbacks and other Treasury issues payable in gold were honored at one window, to be followed by purchases of bonds at the next window with the gold just drawn, it is expected that there will be to some extent a repetition of that process. Some of the officers of the Treasury are inclined to believe that this draft of gold will not be so extensive as it was last Spring, and that the new gold obtained will be a larger proportion of the amount of the loan than was the case in the issue of bonds in February. One officer of the Treasury suggested that the conditions of business were more comfortable now than they were in the Spring, and argued that confidence had been increased by the determination to repair the resumption fund, and that there would not be that anxiety to hold gold that had not disappeared at once after the repeal of the silver-purchase law.

Another officer of the Treasury, to whom the view just quoted was repeated, said that he had little faith in the speculation. It was based upon sentiment and he knew that, while business men knew that sentiment played a part in affairs, very few men in the banking business were sentimental. They would at all times keep themselves well protected, and while the holding of gold gave any assurance of security they might be depended upon to keep a goodly supply of it within easy reach for emergencies.

This sensitiveness of the Government about gold and the danger, under the present financial system, of a continuation of the delicate condition have been discussed with great interest in connection with the call for bonds and the report, given at length in The New-York Times of to-day, that the President will make it the leading subject of his annual message to the Congress. Before the President had decided that there should be a new bond issue he had fully considered the matter. He knew all the facts about the withdrawals last Spring of Treasury gold, with which to buy Treasury gold bonds. The prospect that there would be a repetition of the process, if only to a limited extent, but possibly to a greater extent than before, turned the President's attention to the desirability of securing, at an early day, legislation to limit or restrict the power to constantly draw the gold from the Treasury. As it is, there are outstanding in gold certificates, greenbacks, and Treasury notes several hundred millions of paper that could be presented to the Treasury with the expectation that gold would be paid for them if demanded. So long as this shall continue, there might be issue after issue of gold bonds, the gold for which would be first taken from the Treasury to be at once turned back in exchange for bonds. The process might be interminable, but it would be always a cause of anxiety to the Government and a constant reminder of the necessity for a remedy.

Until the President has made his suggestions to Congress, the tenor of his forthcoming message will be gathered from inference and from the fragments of conversation had with him by men with whom he has consulted. In this way it is learned that he may suggest that some way be contrived for getting rid of the outstanding greenbacks, and that Congress provide a satisfactory substitute for the greenbacks. Just how this is to be done does not appear clear even to the brightest men in the financial department of the Government. There will be members of Congress who will confidently offer schemes which they regard as perfect to meet the case. A good many persons are directing attention to an address made in July last, before the Virginia State Bar Association, by Walter D. Dabney, Solicitor of Claims in the State Department. His paper was on "The Legal Evolution and Status of American Paper Money," and was largely historical. But at the close he had this to say:

Since the resumption of specie payments the United States has continuously offered, and still offers, to redeem its notes in coin on demand. The liability to this demand is a source of constant danger. A supply of coin adequate to meet it must be always kept in the Treasury, and, since the policy of the Government is to pay its obligations in gold, if desired, an adequate supply of gold to meet the probable demand must be kept constantly on hand. This is no easy thing to do. The Government has recently had to borrow $50,000,000 to replenish its waning fund of gold. That, too, is liable to melt away, leaving the bonded debt of the country increased to that extent, and the volume of notes, of which payment may at any time be demanded in gold, undiminished.

Surely this cannot be continued. If the Government must borrow, should it not, with the proceeds of the loan, finally redeem its outstanding notes and cancel them? Should not the monetary system be abolished which imposes upon the Government the duty of redeeming in coin on demand the paper currency of the country? The result of this system, as is now being demonstrated, is to force the Government constantly to increase its bonded indebtedness to maintain the fund of coin for the payment of its notes, which, since they are immediately reissued, remain undiminished in amount, calling for a constant repetition of the process. Should not the function of providing an adequate paper currency for the country, and of redeeming it in coin on demand, be confided exclusively to private enterprises—of course, under the strict supervision of the Government, and under such requirements of law as to make the redemption of paper issues in coin perfectly secure?

Mr. Dabney referred to some of the difficulties in the way of a solution of the questions he had asked, and interrogatively suggested that the remedy lay in the direction of a national bank currency to meet the needs of the people of all States as effectively as State banks could.

The New-York Times's report that the President is to make finance the leading topic of his message is supported by similar reports that have appeared in different parts of the country, some of them unquestionably being derived from the Secretary of the Treasury himself. One of these reports, written on Sunday and repeating the report that the President intends to ask for a commission to consider the subject and make recommendations for legislation, has this paragraph suggesting the inspiration of Secretary Carlisle, although he continued to deny the reports about a bond issue for ten days afterward:

The question of an immediate bond issue is one which is still receiving much attention in Government circle here. There is no doubt of a peaceful controversy between the President and some members of his Cabinet upon the expediency and emergency existing for an issue of bonds. Secretary Carlisle has been again at Woodley to-day in consultation with the President, and next week will probably make known the result of his frequent consultations. The Secretary of the Treasury is not only opposed to an issue of bonds, on the ground that no immediate emergency exists, but he also believes that a hurried call for a loan at this time would be taken by Congress as a direct slur at its power and would only make future trouble. He is in favor of submitting the question to Congress and again asking for authority to sell bonds at a lower rate of interest than is now possible under existing laws. The Secretary also holds that in view of the recent elections Congress is liable to be less moved at the coming session by political purposes and more willing to make reasonable financial concessions.

Although they do not care to be quoted concerning the President's intention to submit to the country a plan for reforming the currency, officers of the Treasury Department are not unwilling to talk privately concerning the needs of the Government in this direction. One officer who is unusually well posted regarding the national finances said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he was glad to know that the President proposed to take up this question, and he had no doubt that the plan which would be brought to the attention of Congress, would be comprehensive and likely to enlist the support of all who believed that the currency should be established on the soundest possible basis.

This officer referred to the present unsatisfactory system by which the Treasury might be forced, through concerted action, to part with all of its gold in exchange for notes redeemable in gold, and said that so long as this danger existed, foreign confidence in our currency system would continue to be shaken, with most unsatisfactory results to our securities and the general finances of the country. While this gentleman did not undertake to suggest how the present unsatisfactory conditions might be changed, he expressed the opinion that the President would suggest a solution of the problem, and that the sound-money men in Congress would undertake to bring about a reform. He said, in addition, that he would have been better pleased had the Secretary of the Treasury announced an issue of $100,000,000 instead of $50,000,000 of bonds, for it seemed to him, in view of the results attending the first issue, that the money which would now be secured would do little more than place the gold reserve in its normal condition, leaving the Treasury still short of working capital.

"Not until next Spring," said he, "will the receipts of the Government begin to equal the expenditures. In the meantime the Treasury must have cash, and plenty of it, to meet its obligations. I shall not be surprised if in a few months the country is again asked to subscribe to a fresh issue of bonds. In fact the bond question will continue to present itself, in my opinion, for a considerable time yet unless the Congress shall conclude to change our present system of currency."

### WAITING FOR THE CIRCULARS.

**Exceptional Interest Shown by Investors in the New Loan.**

Subscriptions for the new Government loan were ready yesterday, but there was no way of making them. From the time the Sub-Treasury opened for business until it closed there were calls for circulars and blanks from representatives of the banks and banking houses. Officials at the Sub-Treasury said the interest in the loan far exceeded that which had been shown last Winter, and was exceptional in comparison with any previous inquiries. The circulars and blanks had not arrived from Washington. They are expected to-day, and the indications are that they will be widely distributed, with a prospect that by night many of them will be in the mail for Washington.

Banking houses with foreign connections were among the earliest and most frequent inquirers. In the afternoon, when the receipt of official forms for subscriptions had been abandoned, members of several of these houses met in a down-town office to talk over plans. Several of these houses had previously arranged to make a lump subscription for a good share of the issue. This subscription may be increased as the result of yesterday's conference. Cables from London and Paris brought new applicants for the bonds, and the New-York houses through whom the orders to subscribe had been placed wished to be admitted within the original combination.

Those who had arranged for the lump subscription did not encourage others to join them. The new-comers were given to understand that, while their subscriptions might not be excluded from the lump, there was no desire to form a syndicate to absorb the issue. It was urged upon them that, unless they wished to enter the public lists, they withhold their subscriptions until it should be determined how much might be required to make up the aggregate to the limit fixed in the circular. It would then appear whether they could be accommodated in the group or might better take chances in the field.

The banks showed the same friendly feeling toward the project that they had manifested earlier in the week. They will give up gold for their customers or will subscribe for themselves, as circumstances require. Advices from other cities were that banks and bankers there wished part of the bonds. The desire seems widespread that the loan be taken by Americans. Bankers said that this feeling would tempt a great deal of gold from hoarding places.

Calculations cannot yet be exact regarding the premium that must be bid to place the issue on a 3 per cent. basis. Each week will change the decimals, and the proposition to accept payments of 20 per cent. each ten days apart is a little confusing. Since the bonds will run nine years and three months, with interest from Nov. 1, 116½ is approximately the price that would yield investors 3 per cent. This would turn into the Treasury, for an issue of $50,000,000, $58,250,000. Interest calculations will be accurately made and furnished when the official circulars are distributed from the Sub-Treasury.

The stock market had been so long forewarned of the issue that it halted on its upward course. All the other markets responded to the call with activity and vigor. Wheat advanced 1⅛ cents per bushel on sales of 12,370,000 bushels. Cotton gained 19@22 points, and coffee 10@15 points on sales, respectively of 222,000 bales and 79,000 bags.

### IN FAVOR OF CURRENCY REFORM

**Plans Discussed by Bankers, Including That for a Commission.**

Much interest was shown in the financial district yesterday over the intention of the President, as reported in The New-York Times, to apply himself to bringing about reform in the currency system. The topic was discussed in all quarters and no dissent was heard from the opinion that the President would be strongly upheld wherever sound money doctrines prevail. Bankers in all sections were ready, it was said, to favor any reform that might lessen the dangers to the Government from the present system.

It is generally felt here that, having set out to reform the currency, the President will address Congress in strong terms and that he has devised in his own mind a plan both comprehensive and direct. How far he may think it wise to impress his views upon the country at this time, by defining means of reform, is the question over which bankers differ.

Many of them would be ready to follow him to any length, and practically all of them hope for radical reform. They feel confident that the means to be employed by the President will be well considered and the most advisable. Those who talked of moderation at first with increasing force toward the desired end, said that since reform must be brought about through Congress, common ground should be taken as a starting point.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan holds this opinion. He returned yesterday from Washington, where he urged upon the President that a Currency Commission be created to consider the subject. A bill for that purpose was offered in the House at the last session by Mr. Coombs of Brooklyn. It had the approval of many banking men here, to whom it seemed to provide the most available means of correcting the currency. Mr. Jordan returned home impressed that the bill would be pushed in Congress this Winter. He heard much talk of it in Washington, satisfying himself that it could be passed if properly urged, and that the President might encourage it, even if himself committed to a definite and direct system of reform.

The bill provided for a commission of fifteen to be appointed by the President, not more than seven of the Commissioners to be engaged in banking, and not more than two from each of the geographical divisions of the United States. Various leading opinions on the currency were to be represented as far as practicable. The commission would consider the question in all its bearings, gather statistics, and all other relevant data. Hearings were provided for in all the large cities, including San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and from six months to one year was to be given for the work.

Advocates of this plan think a commission would satisfy all sections and beliefs in part, and that, with work proceeding along right lines, there might be hope of converting to sound views while on the commission men appointed to represent silver and fiat money. They think a report would be made to Congress recommending measures which would certainly mark a long step forward in currency reform.

**Two Offers Made for Bonds.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The first offer for the bond issue was received at the Treasury Department early this morning. It came in the form of a telegram from the interior of New-York State. It was for $50,000, and the sender stated that the price offered and other particulars were contained in a letter which was on its way to Washington.

An additional bid for $500 was received at the Treasury Department late this afternoon. Large offers are not expected until after the 20th inst.

The Treasury's net balance to-day at the close of business stood at $103,702,000, of which $81,951,000 was in gold, a net loss of $50,000 since yesterday. Sub-Treasuries lost $130,000, but a gain was made in the United States Mint, leaving the net loss as stated.

**London's View of the Case.**

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Financial experts here generally agree that the new United States loan of $50,000,000 will probably have the effect to stop exports of gold from the United States to Europe for the next two or three months, but the best authorities do not think that the issue of bonds without proper currency legislation can long prevent gold from leaving the United States. The Stock Exchange is inclined to favor the issue is likely to revive activity in American securities, but regards itself as powerless to start such a movement without sustained help from Wall Street.

**The Mystery of Student Rew.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—E. B. Rew, father of the missing Cornell student, ridicules the report that a letter had been received from his son, and that the latter had simply run away from home and school. He insists that his son is dead.

"The boy was met outside the town and killed by footpads while resisting robbery," said Mr. Rew to-day, but he declined at present to disclose anything further, saying the matter was not yet ripe for publication.

"Do you suppose," he added, "if Fred intended to skip from school he would have had his picture taken with his class—that of '07—only two days before he went? Fred was a boy of intelligence and would have known better. Such a picture would necessarily have aided in his recapture. I know that my son is dead as well as I know that I am alive. I am not at liberty to tell all I know about the murder of my son, but it will not be long before I can make the whole story public."

**Gored to Death by a Bull.**

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—Christian Baumgartner, a farm hand, fifty years old and unmarried, employed by Xavier Zwinge, a milkman, living on Mount Pleasant Avenue, West Orange, was gored to death by a bull last night. He went to drive the bull to the barn, when the animal turned on him and drove him against the fence and plunged his horns through Baumgartner's abdomen three times. A wagon containing Baumgartner was started for Orange for medical assistance, but the man died on the way. He had been in the employ of Zwinge only three days. The bull has given a great deal of trouble heretofore.

**Disappearance of Watson Jones.**

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Watson Jones of 46 Breintnall Place, an agent for the Newark Land and Improvement Company, 764 Broad Street, disappeared Sunday, Oct. 14, and has not since been heard from by any of his relatives. He and his wife were visiting his brother-in-law, Charles Selvage, at Red Bank, and the family were seated at breakfast, when he arose and left the dining-room. He did not return. His accounts have been examined and found to be all right, and no reason for his action can be advanced. Mr. Jones is about forty-four years old. He came to Newark from Philadelphia several years ago.

**For the Harvard-Yale Debate.**

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The question for the Harvard-Yale debate, which will be held Jan. 18, has been decided upon. Harvard proposed the question:

Resolved, That the attempts of employers to ignore associations of employes and to deal with the individual workmen only are prejudicial to the best interests of both.

Yale accepted the question, asking that the word "attempts" be changed to "policy." This Harvard was unwilling to do, and the question stands unchanged. As Harvard proposed the question, Yale had the right of choosing her side, and took the negative.

**Caused Lawyer Bryant's Arrest.**

Miss Lilla Kavanagh, an actress, caused the arrest last evening of George B. Bryant, a lawyer, who lives at 16 East Seventy-eighth Street, for speaking to her on Broadway.

## JOHN DONOVAN'S UNIQUE POSITION

*THE ONLY DEMOCRAT IN THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.*

**Senator McMillan and Others Discuss the Possibilities for Fun in the Situation.**

Three men from Michigan met yesterday at the Holland House and discussed the political situation in their State.

One was United States Senator James McMillan, Republican, who managed the recent campaign. Another was William E. Quinby, Democrat, United States Minister to the Netherlands. The third did not give his name, but devoted his time to a discussion of the possibilities for fun in the new Legislature in Michigan.

The situation is unique. The State Senate is composed wholly of Republicans. The lower house has ninety-nine Republicans and one Democrat. That one Democrat is John Donovan of West Bay City. He is all that the party saved out of the recent political earthquake in that State, which sent a solid Republican delegation to Congress, elected a Republican Governor by something like 100,000 plurality, and did other things according to the same scale.

"Mr. Donovan," said Senator McMillan, "is a sober, thoughtful, earnest man, who does not appreciate the fun which every one in Michigan is trying to make out of the fact that he is the solitary Democrat in the Legislature."

"Did such a thing ever occur in any State before?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked the Senator.

"I guess not in any Northern State," he said. "The situation is so unusual that everybody laughs. It is customary for the minority to have representation on all the committees. Probably the rule will have to be changed this year.

"There are two United States Senators to be elected this Winter. Of course, Mr. Donovan may go into caucus as a minority and nominate two Democratic candidates. The power of absolutely determining two candidates for the United States Senate who shall receive the unanimous support of the party they represent seldom comes to any one man."

"Will the Legislature consider measures which will become strictly party measures?" asked the third man from Michigan.

"I do not see how it can," said Senator McMillan. "Suppose it did, and the minority wanted to make a motion. Who would second it?"

"There's a precedent on this," said Mr. Quinby, "if I remember correctly. There were once only two members of the minority party in the State Senate. One of them was sick, and the Senate adopted a rule to hold during his absence that motions made by the minority required no second."

"They may do that this Winter in Mr. Donovan's case," said Senator McMillan.

"He cannot bolt the party caucus," said the third man from Michigan.

"No," said Mr. Quinby. "There will be no factions inside the party."

"Nor can it be charged against him that he is so lacking in independence as to be absolutely bound by the minority caucus," said the third man.

"No," said Senator McMillan.

"At the same time, he must either refuse to vote or support absolutely the dictates of the minority," suggested the third citizen from Michigan.

"Precisely" said Mr. Quinby.

"He will be the leader of his party on the floor of the House," remarked the unknown.

"Certainly," said Senator McMillan.

"He ought to have a lot of fun out of the session," said the reporter.

"Everybody else is having the fun, but I presume Mr. Donovan wishes it had been made unanimous," said the Senator.

Senator McMillan's term will expire on March 3, 1895. He is a candidate for reelection, and he said he expected to have no opposition.

The second Senator will be chosen to fill out the term of the late Senator Stockbridge, to which John Patton was appointed temporarily. Senator McMillan said five candidates are in the field for the place, namely, Representatives Julius Caesar Burrows and Samuel Stevenson, Schuyler S. Olds, Judge Jay Hubbell, and Mr. Patton.

### HIS DEATH EXPECTED HOURLY.

**Major Knapp, the Hero of Forty-four Battles, Stricken with Paralysis.**

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Major Jacob W. Knapp of this village was stricken with nervous paralysis on Monday last, and now lies in an unconscious state, death being expected hourly. He was born in Warsaw, Aug. 20, 1818, being now in his eighty-second year.

Major Knapp was one of Gen. Sheridan's trusted lieutenants in the war of the rebellion. He recruited Company D, First New-York Dragoons, and was commissioned its Captain, Aug. 15, 1862. He was made Major Dec. 10, 1864, and succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he brought home at the close of the war, in July, 1865, having contributed his full share toward the brilliant record of the regiment. The First New-York Dragoons were engaged in forty-four battles, to say nothing of minor skirmishes during the term of service, and Major Knapp participated in every engagement, coming out every time unharmed and without receiving a scratch, his bravery being acknowledged by all his comrades.

In politics he has always been a sterling, uncompromising Democrat of the Jacksonian school. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836. He was Postmaster in this village from 1852 to 1861, and in 1842 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held almost continually for forty years, although the town politically was against him.

**Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.**

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting Association commenced its twenty-fifth annual meeting this morning in Association Hall. There was a good attendance. The morning was occupied by a song and praise service, conducted by the President, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes. The President's annual report reviewed the religious work of the association last Summer and made special mention of the new fifty-thousand-dollar Auditorium, which was built by voluntary subscription. One of the important questions that will come up is to decide whether or not it will be wise to allow a street railway company to operate in the grove.

**Dwyer Dies of His Injuries.**

Joseph Dwyer, who was found Monday night in an unconscious condition in front of 617 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, died in the Manhattan Hospital at 6:25 last evening. James Ray, twenty-two years old, of 428 East Eightieth Street, who, it is alleged, dealt him the blow which terminated in his death, was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

## NO THOUGHT OF RESIGNING

### Rumor that Mr. Carlisle Is to Leave the Cabinet Is Unfounded.

HAS NO LIKING FOR PRIVATE CITIZENSHIP

**The Fact that He Has Been Overruled by the President in the Bond Matter Is of Little Consequence.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—If Secretary Carlisle had followed the issue of the call for bonds by the publication of a letter to the President immediately resigning from the office of Secretary of the Treasury his course would have excited no surprise whatever in Washington. As a matter of fact, the rumor that he has resigned floats about every day, to expire upon the denials of it by officers of the Cabinet. The Secretary also denies the report about his intended resignation, but he alone is responsible for a certain discredit that attaches to denials allowed to come from him. The Secretary has a few partisans, some of whom took him at his word on Saturday when he vehemently denied that a bond issue would be made in three days, as The New-York Times asserted clearly and definitely. One of these champions of the Secretary has admitted that there was something like a "difference" between the President and the Secretary on the bond question.

The "difference" was so marked that the Secretary authorized a statement for publication, in which he asserted that the issue of bonds was urged by a lot of selfish bankers and brokers in New-York. As the President is understood to have taken the advice of the bankers referred to, and Mr. Carlisle must have known that fact, it does not seem to be an unwarranted statement to say that the Secretary was criticizing the action of the President as having been procured by persons not entitled to serious consideration. Mr. Carlisle will not willingly resign the office of Secretary. There is at present no place open for him in politics, and he has been so long in political life that it would be difficult for him to resume the practice of the law. Then to resign calls for resolution, and not even the warmest of the friends of Mr. Carlisle will maintain that he has that quality of mind in marked degree. Influences that have surrounded and controlled him, greatly to his personal and political benefit, would be exerted to restrain him from carrying out any sudden impulse to quit a post which newspapers of the Democratic Party are declaring he can no longer occupy with the confidence of the country. If a sudden and radical reversal of the judgment of the Secretary could provoke him to resign he would not now be arranging for the bond issue to which he was opposed on Tuesday, hot upon his latest denial that a bond issue was in contemplation.

The New-York Times, in the Spring of 1893, circumstantially set forth the details of the reversal, by the President, of Mr. Carlisle's determination to redeem certain Government issues in silver instead of gold. That reversal was regarded by the silver men, who were astonished at the submission of the Secretary, as an indication that they did not have a champion in the Cabinet who had backbone.

While the Tariff bill was under discussion in April last, the Secretary authorized an interview on the pending bill that was regarded by many members of the House as an argument calculated to restrain the Congress from injuring the Sugar Trust. One member of the House, immediately after reading it, declared, with unconcealed indignation, "If the President does not approve of that indorsement of the wishes of the Sugar Trust, Mr. Carlisle's resignation is overdue."

It was at the end of the same month that Mr. Carlisle's visit to the headquarters of the Sugar Trust, in New-York, was made. He has, through a middleman, made a sort of denial of this visit. But a Chicago paper, friendly to the Secretary, has, within this week, published a paragraph saying that Mr. Carlisle can explain the visit to the Sugar Trust office. Why he should explain a visit he has been quoted as saying he never made suggests imperfect memory or a great anxiety to unload.

There are other qualities in the career of Mr. Carlisle as Secretary that have indicated in him the lack of some qualities desirable in the head of the greatest department of the Government.

The latest report of the resignation of the Secretary has been explained. A press dispatch was sent out to-day that the President had designated Assistant Secretary Hamlin to act for six months as Secretary, in the absence of Secretary Carlisle. The statement was misleading. The Secretary of the Treasury designates his Assistant Secretaries in turn to act for six months as Secretary when he is compelled to be temporarily absent. Mr. Curtis has been Acting Secretary in Mr. Carlisle's absences during the last six months. Now it is Mr. Hamlin's turn. At the end of his six months of service, Mr. Wike will be designated. It is merely a routine matter, the following of an old custom.

### WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

**Knows Nothing of Any Feeling Between Himself and Mr. Carlisle.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President was asked to-day how much truth was in the report that there had been a disagreement between him and Mr. Carlisle. In his answer he said:

"Never since our association together has there been the slightest unpleasantness concerning the affairs of the Treasury Department or any other matter. I have every reason to believe that his attachment to me is as sincere and great as mine is for him. I should be much afflicted if anything should cause him to entertain the thought of giving up his position, where he is doing so much for his country.

"We are agreed exactly as to the issue of bonds, and there has been no backwardness on his part on that subject. I see it is said that I am formulating a financial scheme. If such a scheme is presented it will be the work of the Secretary of the Treasury, and I shall indorse and support it."

**Cardinal Gibbons Home Again.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Fathers McCoy, Boland, and Reardon, returned to-day from a ten days' trip to New-Orleans. The Cardinal visited his brother and other relatives by way of farewell prior to his departure for Rome, whither his Eminence will go shortly for an audience with the Pope. The Cardinal is in excellent health.

**Grauer Accused of Arson.**

Max H. Grauer was yesterday arrested, charged with arson in setting fire to 178 Canal Street on Oct. 28.

## POWDER WRECKS SING SING STORES

*JOHN WASHBURN, JR., WHO CAUSED THE DISASTER, KILLED.*

**He Pointed a Gun at a Keg of Powder, Not Knowing the Weapon Was Loaded, and Fired—Several Hurt.**

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Several brick buildings were nearly ruined, and one life was lost, about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, by an explosion of gunpowder in Capt. Abram Jones's gun store, in Main Street.

John Washburn, Jr., sixteen years old, had hired a gun to go duck shooting, and at the hour named entered the store to return it. He said that it was not loaded and, to prove it, aimed it at a keg of powder and pulled the trigger.

An explosion followed, which set off the keg, and this blew out the front and back of the store.

The front was mostly all carried over into the Baptist Church yard, across the street. At the same time the back wall went out amid a shower of bricks and mortar.

In the ruins were Sylvester Lyon, Capt. Jones's clerk, and Leonard Sniffin, who happened to be in the store at the time.

The flying bricks struck William Purcell and Thomas Loftus of the Croton Aqueduct Department, who were on the top of the old aqueduct. Mr. Purcell, who is the general overseer, received two severe scalp wounds. Loftus had a leg broken.

Shortly after the first keg had exploded, a second went off, and then the building took fire.

Over this store were dwellings, in which lived Stephen Ayles, Sr., with Richard T. Ayles. Their floors were blown up, and they were badly scared, but not injured.

On the west side of the store was the meat market of Leander Sniffin, and that was badly shattered. On the east was the boot and shoe store of Decatur & Knapp, and that was badly wrecked.

On the top floor of this latter building was the wigwam of the Improved Order of Red Men. Many of the stores along the street were damaged by the force of the explosion. The building in which were the Jones and Decatur & Knapp stores and dwellings is owned by Stephen Ayles, Sr.; that in which was Sniffin's market is owned by the B. G. Tompkins estate.

The Fire Department soon had the incipient fire extinguished. The fire did not do very much damage. The loss is about $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

This is the second explosion that has taken place in Capt. Jones's store recently. The explosion stopped the trolley cars and put out the electric lights by blowing down the wires. They were repaired in a couple of hours, and are working again to-night.

All the persons injured are doing well.

While the firemen were digging in the débris in Jones's store, they came across the body of John Washburn, Jr., who had caused the explosion by his foolish shot. The body was slightly burned. He was probably killed by the explosion or suffocated by the smoke while stunned and lying on the floor.

### HAS MR. OLMSTED BEEN APPOINTED

**President Clausen of the Park Board Refuses to Make Public the Correspondence Had with Him.**

President Clausen, for some reason best known to himself, refuses to make public the correspondence with Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who has been appointed by the Park Board as landscape architect for the Harlem River Speedway. When he was asked about the correspondence between the board and Mr. Olmsted yesterday he positively declined to state even the substance of Mr. Olmsted's letters, alleging that his reason for so doing was that the last letter had not yet been read before the board.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the board was brought to realize that it was its duty to appoint a landscape architect, so that the landscape along the speedway might not be destroyed by ignorance or stupidity on the part of those who are building the drive. President Clausen's action, when his attention was first called to the question, was practically to tell citizens that it was no concern of theirs, in a letter that he wrote to Mayor Gilroy, even though the board is spending over $1,000,000 of the people's money.

He held off from making any appointment for a long time, until he was practically forced into it. Then the board appointed, or pretended to appoint, Mr. Olmsted. Whether it really did so or not cannot be determined, although it passed a resolution to that effect.

It is reported that Mr. Olmsted has declined, and that Mr. Clausen is endeavoring to delay the matter as much as possible by not making this fact known. He acts as if he felt that the board was under no obligations to the people in this matter at all, and that it was simply a question of personal proprietorship on his part.

**Too Much Calf in Stock.**

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Morris Kall, a shoemaker in the basement of 90 Mulberry Street, had an exciting experience for a few minutes this morning. Three cows and five calves were being driven along the street, when a fine young bull calf broke away from the others and dashed down the steps into the basement, bursting the doors and falling headlong on the floor of the shop. The animal recovered its feet quickly and ran blindly about the place, upsetting everything, Kall and his men included. With the aid of two policemen the calf was finally ejected.

**Burned to Death in His Barn.**

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Henry Binder, a wealthy and well-known German resident of this town, was burned to death in his barn about midnight last night.

It is supposed that while climbing the stairs with a lantern he fell, and that his clothing ignited from the burning oil. He was dead when help arrived. Binder was well known to all the university students.

**Whitewayites Win in Newfoundland.**

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Nov. 14.—The defeat of the Goodridge Government has become a complete rout. The ten seats contested Saturday were every one won by the Whitewayites. The poll of Placentia was declared this morning. The three Whitewayites were elected by an average majority of 138 over their opponents, as against 55 majority last year.

**Congressman Wright's Funeral.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The funeral of Representative Myron B. Wright of Pennsylvania, who died at Trenton, Ontario, yesterday, will take place at his home, Susquehanna, Penn., on Friday. Committees of the House and Senate will be present.

**Services in Memory of John Hoey.**

Memorial services were held yesterday in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of John Hoey. The immediate family and a few friends were in attendance.

## KILLED THE CHANCELLOR

### Andrew Allison Shot Down in a Court House in Tennessee.

HIS SLAYER THE EX-CLERK AND MASTER

**George K. Whitworth, the Murderer, Had Not Been Reappointed—After the Murder He Shot Himself.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—A tragedy which has no equal in the records of this State occurred here shortly after noon today, when Chancellor Andrew Allison of the Davidson County Chancery Court was shot and instantly killed in the Court House by the ex-Clerk and Master of the same court, George K. Whitworth, who immediately after dispatching Allison shot himself inflicting a fatal wound.

Whitworth had served one term as Clerk and Master, and was anxious to retain the place, which is worth $20,000 a year. Since his incumbency of the place he had lived luxuriously and was accounted wealthy.

His term expired two weeks ago, and as the appointment of his successor rested with the Chancellor, the latter appointed his son, Granville Allison.

Whitworth has since spoken bitterly about Allison. They had not met since the appointment until this afternoon, when Whitworth saw Chancellor Allison in a corridor outside the courtroom.

Whitworth called to Allison, and when the latter turned around he found himself facing a double-barreled shotgun in the hands of the late Clerk and Master, who pulled the trigger, emptying the contents of one barrel into the Chancellor's face and chest. Allison fell to the floor, dead.

Whitworth laid the gun inside the courtroom door, took a revolver from his pocket, and fired two bullets into his own breast.

Until the new appointment great friendship had existed between the two men. Whitworth was instrumental mainly in the election of Allison, who reciprocated by appointing Whitworth to the clerkship.

Both men were members of leading families in this section.

### ISSUED A SUBPŒNA FOR COL. COIT

**Ohio's Militia Commander to be a Witness at Washington Court House.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the report that a subpoena had been issued for Col. Coit, who commanded the militia by which several citizens of Washington Court House were shot and killed while trying to lynch the negro Dolby there recently, to appears as a witness before the Coroner, at Washington Court House, at the inquest into the death of the citizens.

Friends of Col. Coit here urged him not to accept service of the subpoena, claiming it was merely a ruse on the part of the authorities of Washington Court House to get him there and then place him in jail on the charge of murder. It was even suggested that, so intense was the feeling, his life might be in danger.

The members of the local militia became greatly agitated over the matter, and some of the hot-headed ones advised that the militia go to Washington Court House without uniforms, but with their muskets loaded, and act as a bodyguard to Col. Coit.

It was said this afternoon that Col. Coit had telegraphed to Gov. McKinley, asking his advice, and that the Governor had replied, telling him to go to Washington Court House in response to the subpoena, and promising to call out the troops to preserve order, should the Colonel find his life in danger.

Whether or not there was any truth in these rumors, Col. Coit has decided to go to Washington Court House as soon as he is officially summoned. He says he will not dodge the service of such a summons, and will not question the jurisdiction of the Coroner.

**Neither Would Talk Politics.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—James C. Carter and Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York registered at the Arlington Hotel to-day. They are to appear to-morrow in a case before the Supreme Court. The gentlemen tonight politely declined to discuss the result of the election in New-York, saying that they were extremely busy and that they did not care to mix politics with their present business. They will probably leave for New-York to-morrow evening.

W. A. Poucher of Oswego, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, registered at the Shoreham to-night. Mr. Poucher is here on business connected with his office, and is not talking politics for publication.

**Dairyman Barrett Convicted.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 14.—William Barrett, who narrowly escaped lynching Labor Day of last year when he fired into a crowd of urchins, killing John Egan, nine years old, and injuring others, was convicted of assault in the second degree by a jury in the Queens County Court, in this city, to-day.

Barrett is a dairyman, and the boys had been annoying him by liberating his cows from the pasture lot. He asserted the shooting was accidental.

**Honduras Adopts a Gold Standard.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Carlisle is officially informed that the Republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its standard coin. The present currency of Honduras was demonetized on Oct. 15, 1894, and the demonetized coin will now be redeemed at the rate of $1 for 50 cents of the new currency.

**Frank T. Pierson's Meetings.**

Frank T. Pierson, the evangelist, is conducting a series of meetings for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Pierson was formerly a Princeton football man, and has been associated with Mr. Moody in evangelistic work.

**Statia Butler's Friends Wanted.**

Father Callahan of the Mission of the Lady of the Rosary, in State Street, is anxious to find the friends of Statia Butler, a fifteen-year-old Irish girl, who came over on the Campania last Saturday.

**Fined for Selling Poor Vinegar.**

Henry Gansberg of 1,780 First Avenue was yesterday fined $50 in the Court of Special Sessions for selling adulterated vinegar.

**Eight Horses Suffocated.**

Eight horses were suffocated yesterday in a fire in the hay stored in Jacob Goodheim's stable, 732 East Twelfth Street.

# THE RIVAL BEAUTY SHOW

## Horses Claim Some Attention Now at Madison Square Garden.

SOCIETY REIGNS IN ALL THE BOXES

**Great Crowds at the Exhibition Both Day and Evening—The Display of Pretty Gowns—Some of the Sights.**

Despite the non-appearance of "Old Sol," the mantle of threatening clouds hanging of the city, and the generally disagreeable weather yesterday, Madison Square Garden was thronged with fashionable visitors to the Horse Show both day and evening.

The number in the Garden between 9 and 11 o'clock last evening was probably the largest which has ever been seen there. After 7:30 P. M. not a seat in any part of the building could be bought at any price.

It is generally acknowledged that the vast majority of those who visit the show are more anxious to see the beauties in the boxes than those in the ring. This was conclusively proved by an amusing incident last evening. Just outside the main doors stood the programme boys, who, by the way, are as much of a nuisance as ever, calling continually in shrill tones: "Catalogues of the Horse Show! Names and numbers of all the horses!"

Reserved for the Stable Boys.

Their sales were by no means large, for they had a powerful and mighty competitor in the same business. This individual was a diminutive, but marvelously bright, specimen of "young America," who stood inside the doors and called, untiringly: "Catalogues of the Horse Show! Catalogues of the show, with names and numbers of all the boxes." His sales were enormous. To know the "names and numbers of all the boxes" was evidently the dearest wish of all the visitors who did not own boxes themselves.

With the regular frequenters of the show, however, the horses have now gained the interest which is due them. There were a good many people in the Garden as early as 2 o'clock, at which hour a class of ponies were shown under the saddle, most of which were owned by the children occupying boxes with their parents. A large number of society people arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, in time to see the four-in-hand class, in which there was a vast amount of interest.

Probably the most popular class of the evening was that in which qualified, or green, hunters competed, owing to the fact that the horses were ridden over the jumps by members of well-known hunt clubs.

The promenade was as popular as ever with the fashionable folk, at times many of the boxes being entirely deserted by the parties, who tirelessly kept up with the unending procession around the ring.

Frank Devine, a detective at the Garden, on Monday found an eight-pointed brooch of twenty-one diamonds lying on the promenade near the main entrance. Yesterday he found its owner, who is a well-known society woman, but whose name was not disclosed, and received a handsome reward. There have been several losses reported.

### PRETTY GOWNS NOT WANTING.

**Some of the Costumes Worn in the Afternoon and Evening.**

Owing to the unpleasant weather yesterday the costumes were not so elaborate as on the previous days of the show. Among the first to arrive in the afternoon were Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, her daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and one of her sons, all of whom remained until 6 o'clock. Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt returning in the evening.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's afternoon costume was a simple black silk gown with changeable jet trimmings and a small French bonnet. Her daughter's was a becoming dark-brown walking dress. In the evening Mrs. Vanderbilt wore dark-red velvet, with a black hat of the same material, and her daughter appeared in blue silk with light-blue satin vest and a maroon velvet hat with feathers.

One of the handsomest and most striking gowns seen in the evening was worn by Mrs. George J. Gould, who occupied the Gould's box with her husband and Mrs. Burke Roche and a party of other friends. Mrs. Gould's gown was of the richest pale-green velvet, with large, full sleeves, and a multiplicity of intricate folds. Mrs. Gould's hat was of dark velvet, with long plumes of the same color.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a gown the texture and cut of which were in wonderfully good taste. It was of heavy-ribbed silk, with broad black and white stripes and encircled at the waist with a girdle of pink chiffon and a collar of the same material, which formed a pleasing and striking contrast. Mrs. Astor wore a dainty little French bonnet, which could hardly have been seen from some points of view but for a small bunch of violets worn at the front.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, who occupied a box on the south side of the Garden, wore a quiet gown of black silk of the latest cut and perfect fit.

Mrs. Maclay, who sat in the Maclay box with her husband, son, and others, was prettily dressed in pale pink, with a handsome diamond ornament at the front of the corsage.

Mrs. N. G. Winan, who sat with her husband in Box 8, on the second tier, wore a handsome black satin dress, with black lace and jet trimmings. Her hat was of white lace garlanded with red roses.

Mrs. Howard Carroll, who sat in A. T. Nutting's box, wore black and white striped silk and white tulle and black jet bonnet.

Miss Chesebrough was attractive in an emerald green velvet gown and a hat to match. Miss Chesebrough sat in her father's box, on the south side, near the Fourth Avenue end, during most of the evening.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong occupied his box, with his son Bradley and his sister-in-law, who was every inch the "grande dame," in rich black silk.

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor wore gray velvet, with dainty pink trimmings at the waist.

Mrs. Burke Roche, in the Gould box, attracted much admiration in brown crepon, trimmed with heliotrope velvet.

Mrs. William Sloan, who sat in the Sloan box with her daughter, Miss Adele Sloan, and others, wore deep purple velvet. Miss Sloan appeared in navy blue velvet, with forget-me-not blue bonnet.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot was charming in a frock of pink silk of the latest Parisian design.

Mrs. Seward Webb wore one of the most unique and handsome costumes seen at the show during the evening, appearing in blue wool crepon, trimmed with rich Bruges lace and sable, and wearing a cherry-colored velvet bonnet.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith of New-Brighton, S. I., were at the Garden in the evening, Mrs. Smith occupying a box with Miss Anne Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron. Mrs. Smith, who is a tall and pretty brunette, wore black silk and a corsage bouquet of violets.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who was seen with the Governor-elect, wore a becoming gown of black velvet.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, who attended the exhibition in the afternoon, wore a "Frenchy" gown of terra-cotta silk, the seams of which were hidden by broad bands of gold beads. Mrs. Mills wore a waistband of white silk and a striking bonnet with red plumes.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, in the afternoon, wore a neat-fitting costume of black cloth. Mrs. Palmer was in F. D. Grant's box, with Mr. and Mrs. Grant, the latter wearing a blue-dotted silk waist and black skirt of the same material.

Mrs. William Paine, Jr., of Brooklyn, looked pretty in a tan-colored cloth dress.

Among the out-of-town visitors at the Horse Show are the following, who are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior; W. S. Dexter and party, Boston; Admiral and Mrs. Stemble, Senator Aldrich and family, Providence; Senator Camden, West Virginia; Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania; Chairman Hackett, New-York; Judge Thatcher, Colorado; B. B. Smalley and party Vermont; Senator Morrill and family, Vermont; C. L. Magee, Pittsburg; A. L. Tyler and family, Alabama; Benjamin Wood and family, New-York; A. G. Weekes and party, Boston; Mrs. and Miss Codman, Boston; Nathan Goff and party, Virginia; James G. Batterson, Hartford; Judge and Mrs. Tompkins, Georgia; T. C. Platt and wife, New-York, and Mayor Amos of Syracuse.

C. M. Reed, Erie, Penn.; Mrs. Buck and party, Richmond; G. A. Von Lingen, Baltimore; Miss Von Lingen, Baltimore; J. K. McWhite, Baltimore; Speaker Malby, New-York; A. C. Anson, Chicago; N. E. Young and wife, Boston; A. H. Snowden and wife, Boston; H. M. Whitney and wife, Boston; W. G. Wells and wife, Boston; J. M. Sears and family, Boston; Mrs. Lawrence Williams, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, New-York; L. B. Root and wife, New-York; Senator Gorman, Maryland; T. M. Lanahan, Baltimore; Major Ginter, Richmond; Michael Jenkins and wife, Baltimore; Mrs. W. R. Able, Baltimore; Miss May Bogue, Baltimore; R. H. Townsend and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. H. Strong and family, Erie, Penn.; George B. Roberts, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Mrs. Roberts, E. N. Benson and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. Justice Shiras, Washington; Duke Loubat, Capt. William A. Thompson and daughter, James Suydam and party, and R. A. Sibley and party, Rochester.

### ALL ENJOY THE SIGHTS

**The People at the Show and What Attracts Them.**

The Horse Show grows each day as regards attendance and its cosmopolitan characteristics. It is worth a visit merely to stand in the doorway of the main entrance and watch the crowds flock in—people of all nations, colors, and creeds.

If John Chinaman has not yet found his way to the Garden, it is either because of his thrifty and saving habits or that news is late in reaching Chinatown, and he hasn't yet heard of the big show.

The gowns and the styles in men's attire have changed with the audience. The first night a woman in a dark gown and a man without a dress suit were entirely out of place on the promenade.

There were dark and cloth gowns in the boxes last night, as well as upon the tastily-dressed little women who had come to get the latest styles; the maids from the up-town kitchens and an innumerable number of other persons who were neither one nor the other.

The interest in the show began in the vestibule, at the entrance of the building. There, from a little before 8, for an hour or two, rows of women who evidently had not a dollar to invest took in the part of the exhibition they cared for as well-known persons in handsome gowns passed in.

There were handsome gowns and a great many of them, and a poem might be written upon the women's wraps. A long cape of ermine vied in splendor with a cape of royal purple velvet with ermine, there was black velvet and chinchilla, gauzy wraps of black chiffon, and dreams of the modiste's art, fluffy "concooctions," all lace and fur and feathers.

There were longer wraps of heavier fur, and many escorts could testify to their warmth, for every seat in the big garden was taken, and back of the seats men and women were standing, the former carrying the outer wraps on their arms as they watched the horses.

The horses were really a feature of the day, and the greater part of the audience watched them with enthusiasm and frequent applause.

It was a lively day and their were two accidents that might have been serious. In the afternoon one of the light road wagons behind a spirited trotter was upset by a short turn and dragged a few feet. Even the people in the boxes, who hadn't been looking, were excited, stood up and flocked into the passage-way. But when the driver was found to be still alive and the wagon in wheeling condition they subsided again.

The jumping was one of the greatest attractions of the evening, and the people applauded with delight when an unfortunate horse took two or three boards with him at each jump or balked altogether.

One of the riders had a heavy fall, which kept the audience breathless for a few seconds, until it was seen that he was on his feet again, leading his horse.

Either all the women at the Horse Show are horsewomen to a certain extent or they are borne up by the general excitement of the occasion, for the way in which the horses are surrounded by admiring grand dames and fair maids at the entrance to the ring is marvelous in view of the fear of horses' heels that seems to be inherent in the feminine breast at all other times.

Mrs. George J. Gould and Richard Harding Davis.

One trim little lady, in a soft pink frock, did give a shrill little scream in the basement, when a handsome black gave a vicious kick around the corner of his stall.

"Wh—what's the matter with him?" she asked the groom in a trembling voice.

"Oh, he's bad medicine!" was the reply, in a matter-of-fact tone.

The young woman gathered up her skirts and made a wild dash past him to find her friends, and never once looked back until she had reached them.

The exhibition of the high-school trained horses in the early part of the evening called forth a great deal of applause from the ladies as the handsome animals lifted their feet daintily in time to the music.

"This makes me think of Spencer Borden's high school horse and the lawsuit that he had," said one of the spectators, pointing to Mr. Borden, who was one of the judges.

"He had one of the first high-school trained horses in the country. It was considered a great curiosity in Fall River, and the people were always delighted when Mr. Borden and a band happened to be out on the same day, and the horse was put through his paces.

"One of the greatest horse lawsuits there has been for the past ten years was brought out when he sold the horse to M. C. D. Borden, then Park Commissioner of this city, for his son, Harry, to ride.

"The price paid for the horse was $10,000, and when Harry Borden came to ride him he could not get the horse to perform.

"He was all right when ridden by his former master, who declared the trouble was with the riding.

"M. C. D. Borden claimed that the horse was not sound, and finally won the case and had his money refunded. The whole thing created a great deal of interest among horsemen all over the country."

There was a funny little stir at one time last evening in the great crowd moving by slow degrees in two directions on the promenade, and just in front of the Gould box a little whirlpool set in.

For some reason a great interest centres in the personality of Mrs. George Gould, and a great mass of people who only know her by hearsay are anxious to see her.

That was the occasion of the whirlpool. When Mrs. Gould took her seat, the crowd in front of the box became aware of the fact and immediately turned upon some invisible axle to pass again.

"Where are you going?" a young man was heard to exclaim in amazed tone as the pretty young girl he was escorting suddenly slipped away from his protecting arm and turned in the opposite direction.

"Well," she called back, "I have never seen her, and I am going to."

Mrs. Gould was radiant in a bodice of bright green, with dark skirt, wearing a single American Beauty rose.

Mavroyeni Bey found her a very charming picture when he came to call a little later. He added an important figure to the group as he stood on the steps at the side, his dark hair and eyes just visible over one big puffed green sleeve.

Governor-elect and Mrs. Morton were in the same box, as on the night previous. Mrs. Morton was receiving congratulations upon the election of her husband with much graciousness.

### THE SHOWS IN THE RING.

**Something About the Features That Interest the Horsemen.**

It was a day for the useful and practical horses yesterday at the Horse Show. Both morning and afternoon were devoted to trotters, hackneys, and ponies, with the four-in-hands and green hunters as the only fancy classes. The evening was given over to the fads, high-school horses, a harness class, and a class of hunters.

The first classes disposed of in the morning were the Shetlands, there being five entries in both the stallion and brood-mare classes. The miniature horses had but few present to admire them, as the stormy weather kept the ladies and children, who are most interested in such classes, away from the show.

T. C. Patterson of Philadelphia was the winner in the stallion class with the skewbald Kelpie, who, with a half brother, Monte Carlo, owned by George Green, both beat their sire, Montreal, who had won in the same class in previous years. George Green won in the mare class with Gladys, who was placed ahead of T. C. Patterson's pair, Minna and Jewel.

John Jacob Astor, who made his first appearance as a breeder of horses at the show this year, won his first blue ribbon in the class for two-year-old half-bred hackneys, when he won in a class of seven with his roan mare Charm, a daughter of Brown Fashion, with plenty of substance, fine conformation, and splendid action. Daughters of Matchless of Londesboro, Katydid, owned by F. S. Kimball of Rochester, and Miss Somebody, owned by O. H. P. Belmont, were placed second and third, and a son of Fashion named Patrician and owned by Prescott Lawrence was placed fourth.

The entire lot was a good one and far outclassed the full-bred hackneys of the same age. It certainly looks as if the half-breds are destined to become a very popular sort of animal for carriage use. They have the substance of the hackney, with the clean, striding action of the trotter.

Mr. Livesey was plainly not overpleased with the show of two-year-old hackney stallions, as he refused to award a fourth place to any of the seven competitors, on the ground that none was worthy of being placed fourth. The third prize was given to Rampo, owned by Robert Beith of Canada, and second to Maximilian, the son of Beau Lyons, owned by the Messrs. Cheney of Connecticut, and the third to Nor'wester, an English-bred animal owned by J. T. Pyle of this city.

There were but three competitors in the class for hackney pony stallions, and the first prize went to Count, a horse by Little Wonder, out of Cozette, a purely-bred trotting horse, so that the half-bred defeated the two full-bred horses Little Swell and Sir Gibble, neither of which compared in style and conformation with the winner. It was a sore point with the hackney men that a half-bred should beat their favorites, and the award disappointed them, although its justice was perfectly apparent.

With the hackneys out of the way, the trotters had a chance, and a very good show they made of it. The first class disposed of was for two-year-old fillies, and W. B. Dickerman captured the much-coveted prize with Belle Kerner, a chestnut daughter of Bellini, out of a mare by Pancoast, who moved with wonderful grace and freedom and most favorably impressed all who saw the show. Beattie Chimes, a daughter of the famous sire Chimes, out of a daughter of the famous old show horse Mambrino King, and owned by the Hamlins of Buffalo, was placed second.

Mr. Dickerman also got the third place with Portrait, a bay daughter of Alcantara, out of Ethelberta, a daughter of Harold, the sire of the one-time Queen of the Turf, Maud S. The other filly placed was Caral H., owned by E. H. Harriman and sired by Nutpan, a son of Nutwood.

In the yearling filly class of trotters D. S. Hammond won with a daughter of the one-hundred - and - twenty - five-thousand-dollar horse Arion, the Village Farm candidate, American Beauty, by Golden Gateway, again being placed second. The other youngsters placed were Elnora S., a chestnut, by Elyria, and Pawnetta, a brown daughter of Pawnee, owned by J. B. Dutcher & Son.

The class for yearling stallions had but four entries, and all appeared. The class of the youngsters seemed to be fair, though judging the immature youngsters was a delicate task and took a long time. D. S. Hammond's bay horse G. W. Archer, by Allerton, out of a mare by Young Columbus, Jr., was finally awarded the blue ribbon over Ticket-of-Leave, a son of Chimes, out of the Mambrino King mare Henrietta.

A show of roadsters in harness wound up the morning competition. Out of the eight entries two were disqualified, W. F. Carey's gelding Phil Sherman because he had a banged tail and wore a breast collar, two offenses against the roadster class that could not be overlooked, as no trotting man would dock the tail of his horse or drive him on the road with a collar on. E. H. Harriman's gelding Magician was disqualified when the veterinarians decided that he had a bone spavin. Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., won the first two prizes with his mares Clara G. and Jane, Alley A. Bonner's mare Marie Ansel being placed third, and Frank Ferguson's Carrie W. fourth Col. Kip had no entries in the class.

The first class passed on in the afternoon was that for ponies under saddle, and they were a vastly better lot than have been shown in any of the saddle classes, except that for the park police. Peanuts, a very clever bay, owned by Mitchell Harrison, got the first prize, and Miss Pulsifer's Rose, a well-known mare on the Central Park bridle paths, was placed second. Henderson rode the winner, and Maislahn, riding-school instructor, had the mount on Miss Pulsifer's mare.

Five of the seven heavy-draught stallions were shown in the competition. McLaughlin Brothers could not show Chalet, as he was sick, and Queen's Own died in the cars while on the way to the show. A big bay, Rescue, got the prizes from the black Percheron, Tongleur.

The hackney classes had their best showing in the afternoon up to this point in the show. There were three competitors in each class for three-year-old and four-year-old stallions, John Jacob Astor winning in both with Typhoon and Confident Shot, this making three first prizes for him for the day. Senator J. Donald Cameron was second in the three-year-old class with Royalty, and Walter L. Clark got second place with his four-year-old Hopeful II. The lot in the two classes were very showy as a whole, and more satisfactory than in any other hackney class.

There were eleven pairs of harness horses shown before a four-wheeled carriage in Class 46. E. M. Fulton, Jr., triumphed with his cross-matched pair, Magpie, a gray, and Lady Gay, a chestnut, who had a lot of style, showy action, and apparently perfect manners. The rig was altogether an up-to-date affair, and deserved the prize. Tichenor and Bratton failed to find in Dumas a good match to that perfect carriage horse Caesar, and so could only get second place.

Class 8 furnished the trotting men a superb show, as there were ten horses in the ring with records of 2:30 or better, that being one of the requirements, though the records did not govern in the award of prizes. That was the reason why the Hamlin pair, Fantasy, 2:06, and Nightingale, 2:10½ were not placed in the competition, as the chief requirement was that they should be fit for use on the road. This, the judges decided, practically barred out the two famous horses, which were shown thin and gaunt and in racing condition. As track horses pure and simple, the judges held they were not up to the requirements of the class under the conditions. This decision will explain why these two famous trotters were not placed.

Col. Kip won the prize with Emoleta, 2:24¼, a handsome bay, and came nearer to being beaten by Miss Alice, 2:13½, owned by Frank P. Clark of New-Haven, than he has been in any class. He probably would have been but for an accident that happened to Mr. Clark while the pair were being tried together in competition. In turning at the southwest end of the ring Mr. Clark, who had the inside of the track, turned a trifle too sharply, and as a result his wagon was overturned.

The mare was caught by Mr. Newbold Morris, who sprained his wrist while doing so, and some of the track attendants. Mr. Clark was thrown heavily, and had a very narrow escape from being run over by Col. Kip's horse. Fortunately, Miss Alice behaved nicely, and later she was led into the ring with only a bridle on. The crowd heartily applauded her reappearance, and broke into loud cheers when she was given the second prize, as she so clearly outclassed all the rest. But for the accident she would have secured the blue ribbon, in the opinion of most of the critics.

Charles M. Reed got the third prize with Clara G., and Col. Kip's Princess Mary was placed fourth.

The spectacle of the afternoon was the four-in-hand competition. There were eight appearances, but of these two teams shown to body breaks were sent out of the ring and after J. Dickman Brown's team had cavorted and danced until they promised danger to everything else in the ring they too were sent out. Then there was some very clever handling of the six remaining teams by their respective drivers, and after about three-quarters of an hour the judges gave the prize to Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn, who drove four browns to an English mail coach with a blue and black body and red running gear. Charles F. Bates, who drove a team of bays belonging to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, got the second prize. His coach was a canary body with black trimmings and yellow running gear.

Oliver H. P. Belmont showed a team of browns to an English mail coach, with a maroon body, scarlet trimmings and running gear. He was placed third, and G. S. and E. C. Hoyt got the fourth with their team of bays hitched to a coach with a black and blue body and yellow gear.

There was pretty general surprise that Dr. W. Seward Webb's team, driven by Reginald Rives in faultless style, was not placed. It was as stylish an outfit as there was in the ring, the horses, of a handsome brown, hitched to a black mail coach with yellow running gear.

The last hackney class judged was that for stallions with four of their get. Matchless of Londesboro, as was expected, won the herd prize handily, those of his get shown with him being Enthorpe Performer, Katydid, Lyric, and Hawling. Dr. Parke, who was placed second, had as his representatives Manchester, Viking, Nina, and Parquette. Rufus, Jr., who was third, was represented by Forest Coquette, Forest Lady, Forest Julietta, and Forest Derby.

The afternoon show wound up with a jumping class for green hunters, the prize going to the Monmouth County Hunt's gelding Escetic, ridden by Blute.

The evening show was rather a dreary affair for the enormous crowd, the only thing to brighten it up being a splendid show of harness horses. There were some thirty competitors, which number was rapidly cut down to a dozen after the preliminary parade. The judging of this lot required a long time, so high was the class, better as a whole, said Mr. Livesey, the hackney judge, than any he had ever seen at any English show. After long deliberation the judges gave the prize to John A. Logan's bay gelding, The Devil's Deputy, the owner driving the handsome animal. Harry Hamlin got the second prize with his showy tandem leader Gladys.

Frank D. Beard's good horse Sensation was placed third, and Joseph E. Widener's imported mare Dorothea got the fourth place. The owners drove their horses in each case, and were recipients of rounds of applause from their friends in the boxes.

The evening show began with a tedious display of alleged "high-school horses," but two of which seemed to know what was expected of them. These were the Orloff stallion Ad, owned by Mrs. F. G. Bourne, and ridden without a bridle and with only a silken cord by Emil Antony.

The brown gelding Knightly, ridden by Louis Parisette, Jr., was placed second, and the chestnut Brilliant, which was only about half schooled, was placed third. The fourth award was withheld, as there was no horse fit to award it to.

If the Horse Show Association feels compelled to offer prizes for this ridiculous class it ought to have them judged early in the morning, when there are fewer people about to be bored with the tedious performance.

The show wound up with the usual jumping performance, about thirty horses competing, and all ridden by members of the Hunt Club. "Tom" Hitchcock, Jr., won with his gelding Gerina, and H. L. Herbert got second and third places with Lady Lambton and Punch. Robert L. Stevens got the fourth place with his mare Quadrille. These were about the only good jumpers in the class, except S. D. Ripley's Molly, as most of them were green animals in the show ring, and did not take kindly to the lights, the crowd, and the noise. P. F Collier, who rode three or four horses of the Monmouth County Hunt, came a stiff cropper at the hedge while trying to ride Mack over it. Cohasset, owned by the Orange Stables, also threw his rider at the "in-and-out," but no one was injured in the least.

The Smallest Pony in the Show.

### THE LUCKY HORSE OWNERS

**Awards Made by the Judges in the Various Classes Shown Yesterday.**

The awards made yesterday were as follows:

Class 86.—For Shetland brood mares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot:

First prize, $80, won by George Green's Gladys, blk. m., 6 years, 40 inches. Second prize, $40, won by T. C. Patterson's Minna, b. m., 7 years, 42 inches. Third prize, $20, won by the same owner's Jewel, skew m., 4 years, 42 inches. Very highly commended, won by George Green's Tuesday, blk. m., 6 years, 40 inches.

Class 85.—For Shetland stallions, not exceeding 46 inches:

First prize, $80, won by T. C. Patterson's Kelpie, skew s., 4 years, 44 inches. Second prize, $40, won by George Green's Monte Carlo, skew s., 6 years, 42½ inches. Third prize, $20, won by the same owner's Montreal, skew s., 14 years, 43½ inches. Very highly commended, won by Gustav E. Kissel's Rob Roy, br. s., 5 years, 40 inches.

Class 38.—For half-bred hackney colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old, bred in America, by registered hackney sire, dam an inspected or unregistered mare:

First prize, $100, won by John J. Astor's Charm, r. m., by Brown Fashion-Carrie. Second prize, $50, won by F. S. Kimball's Katydid, b. m., by Matchless of Londesboro-F. S. Catherine. Third prize, $25, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's Miss Somebody, ch. m., 15.1¾ hands, Matchless of Londesboro-Miss Nobody. Very highly commended, won by Prescott Lawrence's Patrician, ch. s., by Fashion-F. S. Rye.

Class 27—For hackeny stallions, two years old; height not considered:

First prize, $125, won by Robert Beith's Banquo, br. s., by Jubilee Chief-Monas Queen. Second prize, $60, won by H. G. and R. Cheney's Maximilian, b. s., 15.2 hands, by Beau Lyons-Loyalty. Third prize, $30, won by J. Tolman Pyle's Nor'wester, br. s., by Nor'easter-Dorothy.

Class 29—For hackney pony stallions, three years old, under 14 hands:

First prize, $80, won by J. D. Cameron's Count, b. s., 4 years, 13.3¾ hands, by Little Wonder-Cozette. Second prize, $40, won by Thomson & Bland's Little Swell, br. s., 9 years, 13.2 hands, by Model-mare by Norfolk Cob. Third prize, $20, won by George Green's Sir Gibbie, br. s., 10 years, 13.1 hands, by Denmark-Polly, by Fireaway.

Class 7A.—For trotting fillies, 2 years old; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse; to be judged for size, pedigree, color, conformation, and speed:

First prize, $150, won by Hillanddale Farm's Belle Kerner, ch. f., by Bellinimare by Pancoast. Second prize, $75, won by Village Farm's Beattie Chimes, b. f., by Chimes-Beattie, by Mambrino King. Third prize, $35, won by Hillanddale Farm's Portrait, b. f., by Alcantara-Ethelberta, by Harold. Very highly commended, won by E. H. Harriman's Caral H., b. f., by Nutpan-Rowena.

Class 7B.—For trotting yearling fillies; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $100, won by D. S. Hammond's Estha, b. f., by Arion-Selina, by General Washington. Second prize, $50, won by Village Farm's American Beauty, b. f., by Golden Gateway-Alatea, by Chimes. Third prize, $25, won by A. C. Pennock's Elnora S., ch. f., by Elyria-Schaible Girl, by Son of Blue Bull. Very highly commended, won by J. B. Dutcher's Son's Pawnetta, br. f., by Pawnee-Pattie Cooper, by Black Doc.

Class 6 B.—For yearling trotting stallions; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $100, won by D. S. Hammond's G. W. Archer, b. s., by Allerton-Tot, by Columbus, Jr. Second prize, $50, won by Village Farm's Ticket of Leave, blk. s., by Chimes-Henrietta, by Mambrino King. Third prize, $25, won by Frank P. Clark's Edward M. C., br. s., by Alcantara-Libbie Whips, by Whips. Very highly commended, won by J. B. Dutcher & Son's Electaboul, br. s., by Stamboul—Belle Electa, by Piedmont.

Class 12.—For roadsters, mare or gelding, 4 years old or over; to be shown to harness or wagon:

First prize, $100, won by Charles M. Reed's Clara G., b. m., 4 years, 15.2 hands, by Wilton. Second prize, $50, won by same owner's Jane, b. m., 4 years, 15.2½ hands, by Mikeagan. Third prize, $25, won by A. A. Bonner's Marie Ansel, br. m., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Ansel-Mattie, by Hambletonian. Very highly commended, won by Frank Ferguson's Carrie W., ch. m., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Albert W.-Mandame, by Hambletonian.

Class 79.—For ponies, mares, or geldings exceeding 13.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over:

First prize, $100, won by the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Peanuts, b. g., 6 years, 14 hands. Second prize, $50, won by Miss Pulsifer's Rose, br. m., 4, 13.3 hands. Third prize, $25, won by Miss Mary Harriman's War Cry, ch. g., 6, 14 hands. Very highly commended, won by Frederick H. Allen's Moonlight, g. m., 7, 14.1 hands.

Class 42.—For heavy draught stallions, 3 years old or over, to be shown in hand:

First prize, $150, won by Walter W. Law's Rescue, b. s., 7 years, 17 hands, by Douglas Chief-Lucy of Bogside. Second prize, $75, won by John W. Akin's Tongleur, blk. s., 5, 16.1 hands, by Waterloo-Poule, by Romulus. Third prize, $35, won by Gustav E. Kissel's Rob Roy, br. s., 5 years, 40 inches.

Class 38.—For half-bred hackney colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old, bred in America, by registered hackney sire, dam an inspected or unregistered mare:

First prize, $100, won by John J. Astor's Charm, r. m., by Brown Fashion-Carrie. Second prize, $50, won by F. S. Kimball's Katydid, b. m., by Matchless of Londesboro-F. S. Catherine. Third prize, $25, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's Miss Somebody, ch. m., 15.1¾ hands, Matchless of Londesboro-Miss Nobody. Very highly commended, won by Prescott Lawrence's Patrician, ch. s., by Fashion-F. S. Rye.

Class 27—For hackeny stallions, two years old; height not considered:

First prize, $125, won by Robert Beith's Banquo, br. s., by Jubilee Chief-Monas Queen. Second prize, $60, won by H. G. and R. Cheney's Maximilian, b. s., 15.2 hands, by Beau Lyons-Loyalty. Third prize, $30, won by J. Tolman Pyle's Nor'wester, br. s., by Nor'easter-Dorothy.

Class 29—For hackney pony stallions, three years old, under 14 hands:

First prize, $80, won by J. D. Cameron's Count, b. s., 4 years, 13.3¾ hands, by Little Wonder-Cozette. Second prize, $40, won by Thomson & Bland's Little Swell, br. s., 9 years, 13.2 hands, by Model-mare by Norfolk Cob. Third prize, $20, won by George Green's Sir Gibbie, br. s., 10 years, 13.1 hands, by Denmark-Polly, by Fireaway.

Class 7A.—For trotting fillies, 2 years old; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse; to be judged for size, pedigree, color, conformation, and speed:

First prize, $150, won by Hillanddale Farm's Belle Kerner, ch. f., by Bellinimare by Pancoast. Second prize, $75, won by Village Farm's Beattie Chimes, b. f., by Chimes-Beattie, by Mambrino King. Third prize, $35, won by Hillanddale Farm's Portrait, b. f., by Alcantara-Ethelberta, by Harold. Very highly commended, won by E. H. Harriman's Caral H., b. f., by Nutpan-Rowena.

Class 7B.—For trotting yearling fillies; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $100, won by D. S. Hammond's Estha, b. f., by Arion-Selina, by General Washington. Second prize, $50, won by Village Farm's American Beauty, b. f., by Golden Gateway-Alatea, by Chimes. Third prize, $25, won by A. C. Pennock's Elnora S., ch. f., by Elyria-Schaible Girl, by Son of Blue Bull. Very highly commended, won by J. B. Dutcher's Son's Pawnetta, br. f., by Pawnee-Pattie Cooper, by Black Doc.

Class 6 B.—For yearling trotting stallions; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $100, won by D. S. Hammond's G. W. Archer, b. s., by Allerton-Tot, by Columbus, Jr. Second prize, $50, won by Village Farm's Ticket of Leave, blk. s., by Chimes-Henrietta, by Mambrino King. Third prize, $25, won by Frank P. Clark's Edward M. C., br. s., by Alcantara-Libbie Whips, by Whips. Very highly commended, won by J. B. Dutcher & Son's Electaboul, br. s., by Stamboul—Belle Electa, by Piedmont.

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# IS IN A PECK OF TROUBLE

## The Printing Bureau Worried About the Defective Postage Stamps.

### 850,000,000 OF THEM ORDERED SENT BACK

### Said to be the Result of Disregarding Advice—Careless About Help Hired—Approaching Trial of the Stamp Thieves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Although the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now turning out postage stamps which are practically as good as those which the American Bank-Note Company formerly supplied to the Government, Chief Johnson and Assistant Chief Sullivan are still greatly concerned over the fact that about 350,000,000 defective stamps will have to be destroyed as a result of their mistakes.

In addition to the two-hundred-odd millions of improperly-gummed stamps referred to in these dispatches last night, there are more than 150,000,000 of the same issue now in the vaults at the bureau, which the Government has refused to accept.

Counting the stamps which have not been delivered, and which are a total loss, the cost of the errors of the bureau in connection with the stamp contract already aggregates more than $17,000.

Not a little of the uneasiness of the heads of the bureau is due to the fact that, had the advice of men of experience been followed, there would have been little or no loss. The experience of the American Bank-Note Company was, to a large extent, at the command of the bureau when it began to manufacture stamps, but it was discarded, and experiments were entered into which have resulted disastrously. The bureau is now following substantially the lines adopted by the American Bank-Note Company, and it is believed that there will be no further loss.

The rejected stamps which the Post Office Department has ordered to be returned to it are coming in fast, and millions of them are now stacked up in the packing room at the bureau. It is likely that in a few days there will be a general destruction of the imperfect product.

As already stated, the accounts of the Post Office Department and the bureau have not been exchanged since the contract went into effect, so that the exact amount involved is not yet known. The Post Office Department will, of course, refuse to pay for the bad stamps. The Government will have to stand the loss, as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a Government institution.

Were Congress in session, it is not unlikely that some watchful member would ask that an investigation be instituted into this matter. As the stamp output is now up to the requirements, it is not believed at the Post Office Department that an attempt will be made to worry the bureau people, who are already very much chagrined over the outcome of their efforts to produce stamps according to their own ideas.

It is said that 44,000,000 good stamps were printed before the bureau began experimenting with inferior ink and mucilage. The failure of the Post Office Department and the bureau to exchange accounts is due entirely to the extensive thefts of postage stamps by employes of the bureau. It is the opinion of Government officers who have studied the methods of the stamp thieves that a state of affairs not creditable to the sagacity of the bureau chiefs will be developed at the coming trial of the men accused of the thefts.

An effort has been made to convey the impression that the stamps were stolen from the packing room at the bureau. William B. Smith, who seems to have been the man most deeply implicated, was placed in charge of the bureau vaults at a salary of $10 a week. These vaults contained, in addition to the stamps, thousands of dollars in silver certificates.

Smith, it is said, had been previously under arrest at Plainfield, N. J., and his record is bad, although he managed to secure letters of recommendation which were sufficiently strong to procure him employment in this responsible position.

Before that a recommendation had been made to the chief of the bureau that an expert woman employe of the American Bank Note Company be engaged to take charge of the vault and perform the duties in connection with it, with which she was thoroughly familiar. She had the indorsement of the American Bank Note Company, but Smith was preferred.

Longstreet, the man who was arrested with Smith, and who is believed to have been his tool, has engaged counsel, and at his coming trial questions will be asked which will bring out the matters alluded to. At the preliminary hearing these interesting points were not dwelt upon. Should the trial show that there has been gross carelessness on the part of the bureau people, it is altogether likely that Congress will desire an investigation.

The daily output of stamps by the bureau is now about 10,000,000. Large requisitions are expected from Postmasters who have returned the defective stamps, so that the capacity of the establishment will be fully tested in the next month.

### TUG COLLIDES WITH FERRYBOAT.

#### Former Considerably Damaged—Caused by Misunderstanding of Signals.

J. S. Taylor, pilot of the Erie ferryboat Chautauqua, plying between Twenty-third Street and Pavonia Ferry, reported to the Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors yesterday that there was a collision at 4 o'clock yesterday morning near the ferry slip on the New-Jersey side, in which the tugboat Arrow ran into the ferryboat.

The tug was considerably damaged. The ferryboat sustained no injury and no person was hurt. Taylor declared that when the ferryboat was about to enter the slip the Arrow was approaching from the south. He sounded one whistle, but got no reply.

The ferryboat was then slowed up, and an alarm whistle was blown. The Arrow replied with two blasts and hauled in toward the slip. The boats collided in front of the slip.

Capt. O. H. Munn of the Arrow reported that the craft were on parallel courses going in opposite directions. The Arrow blew two blasts and got one whistle in reply. The Arrow slowed up, and the ferryboat altered its course to cross the Arrow's bow and the Arrow stopped, but too late to avoid a collision. The Inspectors will take testimony.

#### Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The convention of the Albany Episcopal Diocese was called together to-day by Bishop Doane. Dr. Battershall, from the special committee appointed to consider the redistribution of the territory in this State so as to create two new dioceses reported against the proposed scheme. After some discussion, a substitute offered by Archdeacon Griswold of Hudson was adopted.

The substitute provided that the convention should not take action on the question, and that it be referred to a special convention of the diocese, to be called by Bishop Doane some time before the General Convention meets in Minneapolis next October to consider the proposed change.

The following were elected as delegates from this diocese to the General Convention: The Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, the Rev. J. D. Morrison, the Rev. Joseph Carey, the Rev. C. C. Edmunds, G. Pomeroy Keese, T. S. Heatfeild Clarkson, Robert Earl, and Leslie Pell-Clarke.

# AN ARBITRATION CONGRESS OPENED

### Labor Commissioner Carroll Wright on the Right to Strike—Compulsory Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Miss Jane Adams presided at the opening of the Arbitration Congress this morning. She emphasized the statement that this movement was not calculated to retard the labor revolution, but rather to help it along.

Among the speakers were Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, Henry C. Adams, and Judge John Gibbons, of the Cook County bench. Mr. Wright's subject was of a threefold character. He discussed, first, the distinction between compulsory and voluntary arbitration, then the distinction between compulsory arbitration and public arbitration of abor disputes, and, finally, the distinction between adjudication of past contracts and settlement of future ones. Mr. Wright said in part:

The labor question, broadly stated, means simply a struggle for a higher standard of living. A strike in itself is simply a protest against changing conditions adversely. It is only through conflict that good ever comes in this world. So this labor conflict means the uplifting of laboring men and the bettering of their condition. The distinction between compulsory and voluntary arbitration is the distinction between a continued conflict and the supremacy of reason. In all cases where the courts have jurisdiction the question of arbitration enters. There should always precede arbitration the attempt at conciliation. As for compulsory arbitration, it is not to be thought of. If a law were made compelling workmen or employers to accede to a decree of the court under penalty, it could not be enforced. A man should be ashamed of himself if he does not conduct his business in such a manner as to prevent strikes, and if strikes occur, I believe he should be held in the same estimation as the convicted bankrupt. The second division of my subject—the distinction between compulsory arbitration and the public investigation of labor disputes—has been too little discussed. I believe in these public investigations. Publicity is always salutary.

Mr. Wright then read from the report of the National Labor Commission, in which a permanent National Commission is recommended which shall move quickly and fix the responsibility of any strike which it may have under investigation. "Let the responsibility be fixed," continued he, "and public opinion will do the rest. There is not a railroad, not a corporation of any kind in the United States that would dare stand out against the unbiassed opinion that it was in the wrong. Public condemnation is a very severe thing to face. It is often wrong, but it is good while it lasts, and until the presentation of new facts changes it. It is more potent than a mandate of the courts."

Judge Gibbons discussed the question of how far arbitration can be made compulsory without infringing upon private rights. He defined the right of men to do as they pleased, so long as they did not infringe upon the rights of others.

### BEATEN BY THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE

#### Frederick C. Waite Presents Some Statistics on the Recent Elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Frederick C. Waite, formerly a special agent of the eleventh census, in a paper before the National Statistical Association, on the subject of election certificates, asserts that the Democratic Party was defeated in the recent election by 5,000,000 stay-at-home voters. Among other interesting statements made by Mr. Waite are these:

To show that the Republican farmers did not vote for Cleveland in 1892, I analyzed the election returns, town by town, throughout the rural districts of New-York, and discovered that the rural vote for Cleveland was even less in 1892 than in 1888 in every agricultural county of the Empire State. In Ohio it was just the same. Cleveland's vote in 1892 was less than in 1888 in all the rural townships of the agricultural counties.

This year the Republicans have not cast as large a per cent. of the full vote as in 1888 in a single State. Hence, the only reasonable conclusion is that in 1892 the dissatisfied Republican farmers, and this year the discontented Democratic laborers, joined the stay-at-home voters.

"The stay-at-home vote has increased in New-York from 75,000 in 1888 to 185,000 in 1892, and to 425,000 this year; in Pennsylvania from 70,000 in 1888 to 230,000 in 1892, and 400,000 this year. It has increased in Ohio from 40,000 in 1888 to 115,000 in 1892, and 290,000 this year; in Michigan from 20,000 in 1888 to 105,000 in 1892, and 240,000 in 1893 and 1894.

"South Carolina, when she had 50,000 less voters than at present, cast 183,621 votes for Hayes and Tilden. The total vote this year, however, is not much over 60,000, or about one-fourth of the full vote.

"It is the stay-at-home party which has made such phenomenal gains. The immense Republican pluralities this year are not the result of an extraordinary Republican vote, but of an exceedingly small Democratic vote.

"Wisconsin has not polled for the Democratic candidates such a small percentage of her full vote for twenty-five years. In Pennsylvania the Democratic Party has not cast on an important election such a small vote for half a century.

"The astonishing features of the recent election are the same as those of 1892, when 1,000,000 Republican farmers stayed at home, while their Populist brethren cast 1,042,531 votes on the strength of visionary promises.

"Census and registration statistics disclose the fact that this year the stay-at-home voters numbered about 5,100,000. To these we add the 1,500,000 Populists, the 5,300,000 Republicans, and the scattering vote, and we have over 12,000,000 who have shown a dissatisfaction with the present Administration of public affairs, to be placed over against the 4,200,000 Democrats who voted approval."

### EPIDEMIC THREATENS MONTREAL.

#### Smallpox and Diphtheria Making Their Appearance—The Civic Hospital to be Reopened.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—This city is threatened with another diphtheria and smallpox epidemic.

Two months ago the Civic Smallpox Hospital, which had been opened for the reception of scarletina patients, was closed, it being supposed that the disease was stamped out. Now both diseases are once more spreading. The Montreal Foundling Hospital and the Protestant Infants' Home have several cases. Anti-toxine has been used in the treatment of patients, but without success, but this is said to be due to the inefficient appliances.

A deputation of prominent doctors and citizens waited on the Mayor to-day and obtained a promise to reopen the Civic Hospital at once, and also to send direct to New-York for a supply of anti-toxine serum, which will be used in cases not too far advanced.

#### Will Investigate Cause of Death.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 14.—The bodies of the two Hines children—Joseph, aged five years, and Mamie, aged four years—who died at their mother's home, on Buckley Street, Monday morning, were buried in Calvary Cemetery to-day. The two children were found unconscious on Monday. They had a birthday party on Sunday, at which everybody, it is said, got drunk.

The doctors who attended the children say they both showed symptoms of alcoholic poisoning. It is said that there was a small amount of insurance on the life of each child.

Coroner Strong has had the viscera sent to an expert for examination. The Coroner also consulted the District Attorney about the case, but no action has been decided upon.


Genuine **Pond's Extract**

is worth its **WEIGHT in GOLD**

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.


# AMERICANS ILL TREATED IN RUSSIA

### The Crew of the Sealing Schooner Emma Seized and Shut Up for a Year in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Capt. Johnson of the sealing schooner Emma, of Juneau, Alaska, and P. Riley, a hunter, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Peru. They tell a story of suffering in Russian prisons, and will ask the United States to compel the Russian Government to pay them heavy indemnity.

According to the Captain's story the craft encountered heavy weather and was blown into the Okhotsk Sea. A Russian cruiser overhauled her. The Emma at the time of seizure was sailing with a jury rudder and injured spars.

The Captain explained to the Russian official the cause of his presence in those waters, but his explanation was not accepted. The Russians claimed he was after seals and seized the vessel and crew, taking them to Saghallen.

There 450 prisoners attempted to haul the schooner up on the beach, and in doing so broke her back, making her a complete wreck.

The American prisoners, ten in number, were confined in a cell 12 by 16, in which were forty-five men all told. The horrors of the situation were too much for Robert Ohman, a brother of one of the schooner's owners. He went crazy and committed suicide. After being confined six months at Saghalien, the men were taken to Vladivostock for trial. This was a farce, they say. They were convicted and sentenced to serve six months each.

The Vladivostock prison was little better than that of Saghalien. Finally their sentence was served and they were turned loose without money or food. The Russians refused to do anything for them, and they would have starved had not the Chinese fed them.

At the end of eleven days a merchant raised a purse, which paid their passage to Nagasaki, whence they were sent to Yokohama by the American Consul. At Yokohama the American Consul procured Johnson and Riley passage to this country on the Peru. The others are still at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Department of State has had no information from the United States Consuls at Nagasaki or Yokohama regarding the Captain and crew of the Alaska sealing schooner Emma, who are claimed to have been imprisoned at Vladivostock, and who, it is said, were forwarded to San Francisco, where they arrived yesterday.

No doubt is entertained that, in case the story is true, official reports from the Consuls were forwarded by the same steamer, and will reach the department about the end of this week.

If, upon investigation, the statements of the Captain are capable of proof, the Russian Government will be called upon for an explanation and for ample redress.

News from San Francisco, however, until confirmed by official advices, is usually received with much suspicion at all the departments.

The circumstantial story sent out from that city of the wreck of the revenue cutter Bear is one of many cases in point.

### BOOKMAKERS BEFORE THE COURT

#### Four of the Guttenberg Talent Up for Sentence in the Hudson Circuit—Plea for Mercy.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Last April, when four convicted Guttenberg bookmakers came before the Hudson Circuit Court for sentence, the Judges sitting failed to agree, and the matter was transferred to the Supreme Court. To-day the case was reached before Justices Dixon, Magie, and Lippincott. The motion to pass sentence was made by Prosecutor Winfield, and Allan L. McDermott made a strong plea for clemency.

The defendants are John N. Crusius, John C. Carr, Dennis McLaughlin, and Gottfried Walbaum. McDermott claimed that, notwithstanding the plea, the keeping of a race track was not a misdemeanor at the time, and that, therefore, no sentence should be pronounced against the defendants.

In the plea for mercy, McDermott said that prior to 1880 it was a crime to bet on a horse race in New-Jersey. Continuing, he said:

"I cannot contemplate the course of legislation from 1880 to 1893—legislation which received the approval of Governors, Senators, and Assemblymen who have since been honored with the highest honors within the gift of New-Jersey—without thinking that this State has not always taken an attitude of opposition to betting on horse races, without concluding that the judgment would not be wholly wrong which should declare that the legislation of New-Jersey had invited the doing of just such things as the defendants were indicted for.

"By the act of 1894 the legislation of this State is for the first time in fourteen years in full harmony with adjudication which prohibits bookmaking. The State said that it should not be a crime to bet on horse racing; the State repealed the law which made betting a crime, and thereupon, erroneously believing that it would not be a crime to keep or own the place where such betting was done, men invested millions of dollars in race tracks, only to learn that, while it is not a crime to visit a race track and bet on the races there, it is a crime to keep the place where the public is invited to do such betting."

The Justices will notify McDermott when they agree on the sentence, so that he can have the defendants in court.

#### An Incorrigible Young Firebug.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The recent fires at the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan, in this county, which have excited great fear among the inmates, have been investigated by Coroner Cochran for several weeks. Yesterday his labors were rewarded by an open confession.

The firebug is an inmate of the institution, a boy in his fifteenth year, of the name of Walter B. Francois, sentenced from Binghamton, N. Y., charged with pulling fire-alarm boxes and also with grand larceny in that city.

He pleaded guilty to burning a building at Binghamton and to being the instigator of the fires at the Burnham Farm, Oct. 21 and 25 last. The confession was not made until more than ninety witnesses were sworn, and when the prisoner found himself trapped by the Coroner and jury. He gave no reason for the attempts to burn the building.

#### Deserted, She Tried Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Langee, thirty years old, wife of Adolph Langee of 558 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday attempted suicide at her home by swallowing an ounce of rat poison, because her husband had deserted her. She will probably die.

# HILL'S EXPENSES IN THE CAMPAIGN

### IT COST HIM A LITTLE LESS THAN THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

#### Wheeler Did Not Spend a Cent in Aid of His Candidacy—Judge Edgar M. Cullen Paid $750.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Senator David B. Hill to-day filed with the Secretary of State a statement of his election expenses as the Democratic candidate for Governor, as follows:

Paid to Democratic State Committee for the general expenses of the campaign, $2,500.

Paid for transportation, $150.

Paid for use of typewriter machines, $13.59.

Paid for personal expenses of myself and secretary on trips throughout the State, $335.

Postage and telegrams, $55.

The statement of Everett P. Wheeler, Reform Democratic candidate for Governor, is that he did not contribute nor expend one cent in aid of his candidacy.

Edgar M. Cullen, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, gave $500 to the Kings County Democratic Committee and $250 to the Kings County Republican Committee.

Statements were filed to-day by candidates for Congress as follows:

Theodore L. Poole, Twenty-seventh District, expended $1,038, of which $500 went to the Onondaga County Republican Committee and $350 to the Madison County Republican Committee.

Francis Murphy, Thirtieth District, spent $38.50.

William Ryan, Sixteenth District, expended $3,786, of which $1,500 went to the Westchester County Democratic Committee, $1,200 to the Tammany Committee of the annexed district of New-York City, and $250 to the Anti-Tammany Committee.

Charles W. Gillett, Twentieth District, expended $1,896, of which $800 went to the Steuben County Republican Committee, $500 to the Chemung County Committee, $200 to the Schuyler County Committee, and $250 to the Seneca County Committee.

Richard C. McCormick, First District, contributed $2,250 to Republican committees and expended $1,650 for general business.

#### COST MR. GRANT $17,116.65.

##### But He Paid No Assessment, He Says, to Tammany Hall.

The candidates at the late election continued to file their statements of expenses yesterday. The most prominent of those filed was the one of Hugh J. Grant, Tammany candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Grant spent $17,116.65, all of which was for "folding, printing, mailing, and distributing handbills, circulars, and other papers, including postage and envelopes, and for printing and circulating papers." He paid no assessment to Tammany Hall. L. T. Chapman received $2,354, W. H. Turner $2,100, and Martin B. Brown $2,100 for printing, &c.

Joseph Hatfield, for Assemblyman in the Fourth District, paid $9.50.

Col. George B. McClellan, who was elected to Congress in the Twelfth District, disbursed $1,561.50 for printing and distributing circulars, &c.

Richard C. Shannon, who defeated Congressman Cummings in the Thirteenth District, spent $5,378.90.

Frank S. Baker, for Assemblyman in the Twenty-third District, spent $422.45, of which $250 was for "incidentals."

David H. McHain, Good Government Club candidate for Assemblyman in the Tenth District, incurred no expenses.

U. S. Grant Humphry, Independent Republican in the Fifth Assembly District, gave $20 to the district committee and spent $19.25 besides.

John P. Windolph, Republican Aldermanic candidate in the Fifteenth District, spent $557.35.

### RAN OVER A CABLE CAR GRIPMAN

#### He Grabbed a Landau and Tried to Stop It, but Was Dragged to the Street.

Cable Car 70, run 131, on the down trip, was standing in front of the Broadway Theatre at 11 o'clock last night. A landau driven by Edward Banks came rapidly down the track, and, turning abruptly, passed in front of the car. In doing so the carriage destroyed the lamp on the front of the car.

James McCrory of 338 West Forty-ninth Street, the gripman of the car, leaned forward and grabbed the landau, at the same time calling to the driver to stop, telling him that he had broken his car.

Banks replied by giving his horses a cut with the whip. They sprang forward, throwing the gripman violently against the brake wheel of the car. He did not let go of the carriage, however, and was dragged from the car and thrown to the ground. The rear wheel of the landau passed over his body. He was picked up unconscious.

Banks then attempted to escape. Another cab driver attempted to stop him, and received a violent blow in the face from the whip of Banks. Banks then drove rapidly up Broadway. Policeman Flynn of the West Thirtieth Street Station jumped in a hansom cab and followed him. The chase led up Broadway to Forty-fifth Street, across to Sixth Avenue, down to Forty-first Street, and back to Broadway, where Banks was overtaken and arrested.

At the station house Banks said that he lived at 55 West Fifty-third Street, and then, correcting himself, said that he lived at 108 West Fifty-third Street, and that he was the owner of the carriage.

McCrory was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. The extent of his injuries is not known.

#### A Lexow Witness on Trial.

Louis Stajer, Henry Spross, and Behrendt and William Roth were on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday, charged with robbing Thomas Egan of $900 on July 12 last.

Egan says that he went into Stajer's coffee house, at Fifth Street and Second Avenue, on July 12, and exhibited his money to Stajer, and the others, who were his waiters, robbed him while he was intoxicated. The story of the robbery was told in The New-York Times at the time. Spross and Behrendt Roth confessed at the time they were arrested.

Stajer was a witness before the Lexow committee.

#### Soldiers Will Entertain.

A number of the members of the Twenty-third Regiment have organized the Fidelius Club, which is to exist during the time the Twenty-third Regiment Fair is in progress. The club will hold forth at 1,277 Bedford Avenue, which is opposite the armory.

The object of the club is to have a place where the members may take their friends for refreshments. This could not be done in the armory, so the brick building at 1,277 Bedford Avenue was hired from T. Slater, who has a restaurant near Fulton Street.

Mr. Slater said that the soldiers had obtained a license. At the Excise Commissioner's office no record of any such license was to be found.

# THE DRY GOODS MEN TALK

## They Promptly Reply to the Charges Made by the Grocers.

### THEIR TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS DISCUSSED

### A Brooklyn Department Store Has Decided Not to Go into Wet Goods—No Desire to Hurt Retailers.

The proprietors of the dry goods department stores of New-York and Brooklyn did not talk about much else yesterday except the mass meeting which the retail grocers of Brooklyn held on Tuesday night to protest against the sale of groceries and whisky in some of these stores.

The full report of the mass meeting, which appeared in The New-York Times, was read in every department store in both cities with the greatest interest. The charges made by the retail grocers that the department stores were not only dealing in coffins, but were selling groceries below cost to attract customers to their dry goods counters, and were disposing of whisky to women, and that their female customers were using the opportunity to absorb stimulants on the premises, were the subjects of general discussion in every dry goods store where groceries and liquors have been added to the other varied departments.

In addition to the above charges, the retail grocers declared at their mass meeting that the department stores which had introduced groceries had been cut off from dealing in well-known proprietary staples, and that they were buying old and inferior goods and relabeling them with the name of the department firm.

The owners of the dry goods department stores have been watching this movement of the retail grocers very closely. They were not surprised at the Brooklyn mass meeting, and they have been expecting an uprising against them of the retail grocers in New-York.

It was not to be supposed that the dry goods department stores would not defend themselves against the charges of the retail grocers with whom they have come into such sharp competition.

In order that the views of the owners of these large department stores on the question of selling groceries, coffins, wines, liquors, and cigars, along with dry goods and other articles, might be given to the public, The New-York Times yesterday interviewed the leading men among them in both cities.

Only two of these houses—those of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn and R. H. Macy & Co. in New-York—have so far been directly involved in the controversy between department stores an the retail stores.

The reporter first visited the establishment of Abraham & Straus, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. One of the partners, Nathan Straus, who was for a brief time Tammany's candidate for Mayor of New-York, and is also a partner in R. H. Macy & Co.'s, is in Europe; but the other partner, Abraham Abraham, was in his office on one of the upper floors.

On his way to Mr. Abraham's study the reporter passed through the grocery department. One of the clerks said the coffins might possibly be for sale in the furniture department, but he was evidently misinformed, for the reporter was told in that department that there were no coffins in the store and never had been any. In the grocery department one of the clerks was taking a bottle of tomato ketchup from a wooden box full of sawdust.

"Do you keep whisky?" he was asked.

"Not yet," said the clerk. "We have a full stock of wines and liquors laid in, but we are not allowed to expose them for sale."

"Why not?"

"We applied for a license, but did not get it," said the clerk.

"We were all ready to sell, when the word came from the office to keep it back. It's stored somewhere in the building."

He was asked if wines and liquors were for sale, and the same answer was given—that the firm had laid in a big stock, and had applied for a license, but had been refused.

Another employe said: "There's lots of whisky here, somewhere, but it's been stored away because the firm could not get a license."

Mr. Abraham received the reporter cordially, and smiled when the subject of the retail grocers' mass meeting was broached.

"That's a good advertisement for us," he remarked, in his most genial tones. Asked for a statement which would present his side of the controversy to the public, Mr. Abraham was disinclined to discuss the subject, or to answer any questions. He handed the reporter a typewritten sheet of paper. "Here," he said, "is the only statement I care to make." Mr. Abraham's statement was as follows:

If the retail grocers are correct, what they complain of will work out its own salvation. The large retail stores can only live on what the public approve of. Success with them depends entirely upon public favor. The question, considered from broad, economical grounds, is too great for it to sink to one of personal controversy. It underlies public policy, personal liberty, and freedom of commerce. Successful business houses constantly aim to meet the demands of their customers and to study their wants and conveniences. No permanent success ever rested on deception, and the greatest mistake a merchant can make is to believe that in the quality of his wares or in any statement that he may make respecting them he knows more than the public.

Mr. Abraham was asked if a liquor license had been applied for.

"There is no liquor in the place," was his answer. "We won't carry any liquor at present. We have no stock on hand. We won't sell whisky until the demand comes from our customers. But I don't care to go into that subject. We have had liquor under consideration, and we have decided not to keep it. But what of it if we did keep whisky? There's no more harm in our selling it than in any one else selling it, in a saloon. It's a legitimate business, like everything else."

Mr. Abraham denied emphatically that the firm relabeled its groceries or bought bad goods. He declined to say how or from whom the firm bought the groceries labeled "Packed for Abraham & Straus."

"We don't keep coffins," he said. "That is absurd. The only thing for the retail grocers to do is to clean their stores, sell better goods, and keep abreast of the times. We are doing a legitimate business. We do not sell our groceries below cost. We merely sell 25 per cent. below the usual market price.

"We don't aim at anyone in particular. We simply apply our principles to our own business. We do not want to hurt the retail grocers. We cater to the trade of the ladies. If our trade demanded a barroom, I do not see that we would do wrong in opening a bar."

Excise Commissioner George B. Forrester was asked if Abraham & Straus had applied for a storekeeper's liquor license. He said:

"Yes, but it was refused, on general principles."

At the dry goods department store of R. H. Macy & Co., Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, this city, the reporter found Congressman Isidor Straus. The reporter went through all of the departments of the store, but saw no coffins, although almost everything else was for sale.

The grocery and liquor department takes up one floor of the new building. There is a long counter at one end of the room, at which the alcoholic drinks are dispensed in bottles.

All of the customers seen in this department yesterday were women. Some of the women had children with them. There were several women at the long counter buying whisky in bottles. One woman inquired for a flask of whisky, but was told that nothing less than a quart bottle was sold.

Arranged around the large room were pyramids of gayly-labeled bottles of rum, whisky, gin, bitters, brandy, beer, and ale. Champagne, claret, port wine, sherry, and all kinds of hot cordials were temptingly displayed in ornamental cases. It was but a step for the customer from gin to green peas, and rum and tomatoes vied with each other to attract the eye. Business was brisk, and girls as well as boys were engaged in doing up bottles of rye water in pasteboard parallelopipedons, which looked for all the world like corset boxes. The whisky was first put in the long box and then the box was wrapped in paper and tied about with a pretty string.

The clerks in the grocery department were very attentive and obliging. They could tell what was good for a cold, for instance, and what was the proper drink for small family party.

When Congressman Straus was asked in reference to the retail grocers' charge he smiled, and handed the reporter a typewritten statement. Mr. Straus was disinclined to talk about his grocery department or the charges of the retail grocers. "You will find all I have to say in my statement," he said.

Mr. Straus's statement was as follows:

"If the retail grocers are correct, what they complain of will work out its own salvation. The large retail stores can only live on what the public approves of. Success with them depends entirely upon public favor. The question, considered from broad, economic grounds, is too great for it to sink to one of personal coneroversy. It underlies public policy, personal liberty, and freedom of commerce. Successful business houses constantly aim to meet the demands of their customers and to study their wants and conveniences. No permanent success ever rested on deception, and the greatest mistake a merchant can make is to believe that in the quality of his wares or in any statement that he may make respecting them he knows more than the public.

"I can buy any article I want for money. Money will buy anything. I've never known it to fail. No manufacturer on earth can keep us from getting his goods if we think it worth our while to sell them. They've tried it with us and failed."

Mr. Straus very promptly denied the charge of the retail grocers that women had become intoxicated in the store with liquor bought on the premises.

"The trouble with the retail grocers," he said, "is, they think they can play the public for ignoramuses."

"Do your customers ever drink your wines or liquors on the premises?"

"How can they? They would have to have a corkscrew. Where would they get it? Our clerks wouldn't supply them with corkscrews. They couldn't get a corkscrew in the restaurant, nor would we let them drink it there. What could they do without a corkscrew? You don't suppose they would carry one?"

"Could they pull out the cork without a corkscrew?

"Absurb. The story is a lie."

This would seem to dispose of some of the charges of the grocers and stamp them as mischievous.

At Bloomingdale Brothers' department store, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, a grocery department has been opened in the basement. In this department are sold groceries, wines, liquors, and cigars. Nearly all of the customers in the basement when the reporter visited the store were women. There were ten women buying to one man. The wine and liquor counter was doing a lively business, and women were going to and coming from the elevators carrying bottles neatly wrapped up No coffins were anywhere exposed for sale

Lyman G. Bloomingdale cracked a joke when the subject of coffins was mentioned.

"Coffins," said he, "are the last things we expect to get into.

"Some of the newspapers," he continued, "have fallen into the mistake of announcing that we failed to get a license to sell wines and liquors. We have had no difficulty about our license. The board would not issue us a new license. We contested, but when we found we were likely to lose our case, we bought an abandoned license, and that settled the matter. We got it cheap."

Mr. Bloomingdale declined to say from whom the license was purchased.

"We do not sell coffins," he said. "We do not relabel our goods, and we do not offer old or bad stock. None of our wines or liquors is drunk on the premises. In my opinion there is nothing wrong in selling whisky in a dry goods store. We will sell any respectable woman a bottle of whisky over our counter. As for old stock, you have to go to the retail grocery stores to get fly-specked goods. We don't sell groceries below cost. We are not in business for fun. We are not trying to drive the retail grocers out of business."

Hugh O'Neill of H. O'Neill & Co., whose large dry goods store is at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, said: "We keep groceries for the accommodation of our customers, but we do not keep wines and liquors. I object to them on principle in a dry goods store. We do not try to undersell the retail grocers or drive them out of business. We do not sell below cost. We do a fair, legitimate business. I think it would be wrong for us to sell wines or liquors."

H. E. Taylor, manager of the grocery department of H. O'Neill & Co., said: "We do not use our groceries for a 'leader' to attract trade. Selling below cost is unfair competition. If we did that we would really be trying to drive the retail grocers out of business."

Samuel W. and Julius S. Ehrich of Ehrich Brothers, dry goods, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, said, speaking jointly for the firm: "We do not sell groceries. We are trying to keep a dry goods store. We want a nice class of trade. We do not think the department stores will hurt the retail grocers.

"We would not consider it at all in harmony with our business to sell groceries, wines, or liquors. We would not sell liquors of any kind on principle. We would not like to see liquor sold by the bottle to women in our store."


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### TENANTS AROUSED BY AN EXPLOSION

#### THREE FLOORS OF A BIG BUILDING BADLY DAMAGED.

##### Pipes Leading to a Gas-Meter Head Cut—Twenty Families in Danger in the Tenement.

The tenants of 435 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street were startled about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by an explosion that shook the entire building and shattered the window panes.

After the explosion a sheet of flame burst out into the airshaft from a closet on the first floor.

The closet abuts on the airshaft and is situated in the centre of the building. The shaft is a wide one. The closet is a mere cubbyhole and is just large enough for one to turn round in with difficulty.

On the shelf, on a level with a window opening on the shaft, a huge gas meter was placed.

Investigation showed that the pipes leading to the meter had been cut with a saw in such a way that only after a careful scrutiny could the hole be discovered.

The explosion tore up the flooring and ceiling of the first, second, and third floors, shattered the walls, and splintered the windows. The gas pipes were twisted and bent, and the debris, flying in all directions, smashed the windows of 433 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and broke the plastering.

The pipes leading to the little tank were twisted, and the water trickled down through the halls.

The buildings are big tenements of the improved order, and in each there were twenty families.

The janitor of the building in which the explosion occurred is Henry Logherer. He lives at 433 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He would not give any particulars of the happening yesterday, under orders of Fire Marshal Mitchel, who now has the case under investigation.

The only facts that could be verified were these:

One of the tenants of No. 433 about midnight told the janitor that gas was escaping somewhere in the house. The janitor went through No. 433, but could not find any leak. He did not go into No. 435, where the leak was, however, and finally gave up the search.

About a month ago the gas pipe in the cellar of No. 435 was discovered to be cut just as the pipe was damaged Tuesday night.

The buildings are owned by Louis Lees of 231 East Sixtieth Street.

The fire yesterday was easily put out when the engines reached the place. It is supposed the pipe was cut by some one bent on malicious mischief.

#### Senator Sherman on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—When asked about the possibilities of silver legislation during the forthcoming session of Congress, Senator Sherman expressed his belief that no serious effort would be made to pass a free-coinage bill. "Still," continued he, "one can hardly tell what to expect. Events have transpired since adjournment that may cause much pressure in that direction. The silver men in this Congress are stronger just now than they have been in the past, and stronger, as I view it, than they will be in the future. The desire to force this issue, and the further wish, possibly, to embarrass the President by compelling him to veto a free-coinage bill, may be a potent factor in controlling legislation."

#### Rededicated a Historic Church.

SMITHFIELD, Va., Nov. 14.—The oldest Protestant church in America, old St. Luke's, five miles from here, which has undergone recent repairs, was rededicated today. The church was erected in 1632 and was in constant use until 1776, and was not entirely abandoned until 1836. The work of restoration began five years ago. The inside has been renovated and handsome memorial windows placed to the memory of Pocahontas, Rolfe, Washington, Lee, and several Colonial heroes and dignitaries.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15. Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob-Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée—A Way to Win a Woman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—1 and 7:30 P. M.—Monster Benefit.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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## BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.


Pages.

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15 Reckless and Lawless Deer Hunters.
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16 Status of the War in Peru.
Elevated Road Earnings Fall Off.


**The Tribute to Wales a Failure.**

From London Truth.

From the pecuniary point of view, the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Carnarvonshire last July does not appear to have been a success. There is a deficit on the general expenditure, the royal luncheon at Carnarvon Castle having resulted in a loss of £300! The balance from the Elsteddfod compares very unfavorably with previous years, amounting to only £420.

**Latest Arrival.**

SS Chester, Bond, from Southampton Nov. 4. Reported south of Fire Island at 9:30 P. M.

### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

| | 1893. | 1894. | | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 40 | 48 | 3:30 P. M. | 48 | 45 |
| 6 A. M. | 39 | 40 | 6 P. M. | 47 | 50 |
| 9 A. M. | 40 | 41 | 9 P. M. | 46 | 39 |
| 12 M. | 45 | 42 | 12 P. M. | 44 | 37 |

Average temperature yesterday.....42½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....45 1-8
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

### PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1894.

### A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

We have given the text of the report on the "Chicago strike" very careful study in the hope of finding in the work of the commission appointed by the President some valuable contribution toward the settling of controversies between labor and its employers, especially labor in the service of railroads, which concerns the public and the State in a very important sense. The report is extremely disappointing, and it is to be feared that it will hinder rather than help the solution of the problem.

The ostensible subject of the investigation was the "controversies" that had arisen between two of the railroad corporations whose lines were involved in the strike and their employés, but as the causes and accompanying conditions and "the best means of their adjustment" were to be looked into, the commission had a sufficiently wide field of inquiry, though the actual "controversies" were practically adjusted before it began its work. To be of use, it no doubt needed to take up the general subject of difficulties of the kind that these were assumed to be, but it undertook to do so with too close a reference to the facts of this case, and it strove to put the facts in a light to justify certain conclusions to which they had no relevancy.

The radical error of the report lies in a disposition to excuse the action and methods of the strikers and to throw blame upon the railroad managers, precisely as if there had been disputes between the railroads and their own workmen in which the merits were on the side of the workmen, or at least in some doubt. It would be far better for the cause of organized labor to have the faults committed in its name candidly pointed out and wrongdoing condemned than to have encouragement given to mistaken methods. Few nowadays deny the right of workmen on railroads or elsewhere to organize for the protection and promotion of their interests and for the enforcement of just demands, and the public does not uphold employers in refusing to recognize unions or to deal with their employés through official representatives.

But unfortunately, in this case, the railroad workers were put in the wrong from the start and consistently kept there, and it was made impossible for the railroad managers to entertain propositions for "conciliation and arbitration," upon which the commission harps so much. It may be that the industrial experiment at Pullman was a good one for the company and a bad one for its workmen, and it is evident that the conduct of the company was arbitrary and inconsiderate. The workmen there may have been justified in striking, and the company may not have been justified in refusing to listen to any suggestion of arbitration. It was certainly wrong if it refused to recognize unions among its own men or to hold any conference with them except as individuals. But all this is irrelevant to the "controversies" between railroads and those in their service.

The American Railway Union was an organization of "persons employed in railway service," and yet it took in local unions of persons employed in car shops at Pullman, who had applied for the sole purpose of getting the organization to use its power in their behalf and who were admitted solely that that power might be used to coerce their employer. The coercion deliberately planned from the start was to be exercised by boycotting Pullman cars on the railroads, which were under contracts to haul them and which had nothing to do with the grievances of the car-shop employés. It was the attempt to carry out that boycott which caused all the railroad trouble and its consequences. Now, no discussion of the value or the rights of labor unions or the character and purposes of the American Railway Union can make that proceeding appear justifiable, and it was the radical wrongfulness of it that determined the character of all that followed and the way it had to be dealt with.

The strike was not founded upon any grievance of the railroad workers. They had no dispute with their employers about wages or the conditions of their labor. There was nothing the managers could concede. There was nothing for them to arbitrate in such a contest. The commission has much criticism of the General Managers' Association. It may or may not be justified, so far as its intended functions are concerned, but all that it did in the strike was to act as an agent of co-operation for the companies, to protect their property and facilitate the resumption of their traffic, and that was a public service. Everything with which they had to contend was brought upon them by wrongdoing and outrages upon law and upon public and private rights. There is little wisdom in condemning the association and glossing over the violation of principle and of law that forced it to use every resource to prevent destruction of property and obstruction of traffic.

The commission has dealt with this subject in such a one-sided and superficial way that little heed will be given to its recommendations. It has made out no case, so far as this particular strike is concerned, to justify its solemn suggestions. About the only practical thing it proposes is a permanent national commission to deal with these "controversies," with certain powers of arbitration, but they have failed to show the occasion for it or the likelihood that it would serve a useful end. Such a case as the "Chicago strike" simply calls for an enforcement of the laws and the protection of the persons, property, and individual rights of citizens. It furnishes no reason for creating commissions or establishing systems of arbitration. Its lesson is clear and it should be allowed to have its effect.

### CONSOLIDATION AND DISCUSSION.

The Brooklyn Bourbons want the vote on consolidation taken over again, never dreaming that the majority against them in that case would be more thousands than it was hundreds. They have blocked the way too long. The question has advanced a stage, and profitable discussion can now be had only upon constructive details. Of that discussion there cannot be too much, and no one would grudge them their share of it. If they can raise insuperable obstacles, now is the very time for them to do so. Agitation is the life of reform, and sturdy friends of progress wish for nothing better than to grapple with the worst of the case against them.

The palpable advantages of thorough popular discussion cannot be overestimated. Nothing else would so well bring out now latent facts of the highest importance in drafting the marriage settlement. Mr. McKane has kindly sent down from Sing Sing information which will throw much light upon how many hundreds of thousands of bonds are afloat against his ward in Brooklyn. This is only a sample of peculiar local conditions regarding debts, taxes, public works, contractual obligations, and so on. Each of these factors should be dragged into light of day and viewed from every point before action is taken which shall settle conditions to endure. We don't think consolidation can be beaten in this way, but it can be beaten in no other.

What the project has most to fear is not criticism and objection, but a relapse into the stage of neglect and silence from which there was such a rude awakening. By all means let the objectors stir up the commission, and let the commission rejoice to see their enemies' fire drawn while affairs are still forming. It would be a thousand pities to see awakened interest relapse into slumber, to be reawakened by announcement of an ill-judged charter. If that should succumb to criticism, nothing worse could happen. Let the opponents of consolidation speak up loud and all together, and expose the uttermost evil they imagine to be concealed in the scheme.

### THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

On the 4th inst. The New-York Tribune published a campaign article in which readers were invited to believe that the price of sugar to the consumer had already been increased largely as a result of the passage of the new tariff. After speaking of the large importations of raw sugar in July and asserting that "the price of sugar to the consumer" was "raised" at that time, our neighbor continued as follows:

"For a time the public did not hear any more about sugar; not until a week or so ago, when the daily press published the next move of the great Trust, which was that sundry American refineries had been shut down on account of the glut of sugar in the country.

"That meant not only that the consumer would be forced to pay still more for his sugar, but that the very power which compelled him to was throwing out of employment hundreds of men and women. It would seem that no further comment was necessary on the so-called 'Democratic principles' of the present Congress."

The question whether the price of sugar to the consumer has been increased since the passage of the new tariff or whether the price is higher now than it was on the corresponding date last year is one that can easily be answered by the daily market reports. We are not considering now the merits of the recent legislation concerning sugar duties or the operations of the Trust; our opinion on those subjects has been expressed repeatedly and forcibly. The question now is one of actual prices.

The campaign article to which we have referred was published in The Tribune of the 4th inst., and in the market reports of The Tribune for the preceding day, Nov. 3, the following may be read:

"Sugar—The market for refined was quiet but unchanged on the basis of 4¼ cents for granulated. Willett & Gray say that yesterday's decline brings granulated down to a price within ¼ of a cent per pound of the lowest point ever touched."

And on the next day The Tribune was trying to make its readers believe that the price of sugar to the consumer had already been increased as the effect of recent tariff legislation!

The Tribune's own market reports show that the price has been falling since Sept. 1, when it was about 4⅞ cents, and since Oct. 1, when it was 4 11-16 cents. They also show that the present price is lower by nearly ¾ of a cent than the price on the corresponding date last year. When The Tribune enters a political campaign it should suspend the publication of reports from the markets.

### OUR OFFER OF MEDIATION.

The semi-official explanation from Washington of the tentative offer of mediation between China and Japan is of service in putting an end to some mischievous stories. But it does not appear either that the time is ripe for an overture of mediation on the part of anybody or that there is a disposition on both sides to accept our mediation. It is quite true, as has been explained, that we have no interests in the East that will seriously suffer by the continuance of the war, and that we have nothing to gain in the way of national or commercial aggrandizement by any particular terms of peace.

There would be good reasons why we should be chosen to arbitrate the quarrel if the parties invoked arbitration, but not why we should offer our services. Our very absence of interest in the event of the war exposes us to the suggestion that it is none of our business, as, indeed, it is not. Moreover, ever since Japan was opened to diplomatic intercourse it has been our bad habit in Japanese affairs to follow the British lead. This habit has been so confirmed as almost to have become a tradition. To many Japanese politicians an offer of American mediation would be much the same thing as an offer of British mediation, which the Japanese would certainly refuse and would be justified in refusing. The British have opposed the Japanese throughout and before the war, on the principle of hating those they have injured. American popular sympathy is almost entirely with the Japanese now, but there are good reasons, derived from the past, why the Japanese should not regard the United States as a friendly or an impartial arbitrator.

### THE HORSE SHOW.

The horse show is of unusual importance this year, for several reasons. In the first place, most experts agree that the prohibition of betting on races, or rather of any public facilities for betting on races, which the popular vote has embodied in the Constitution of the State, will, if it is enforced, put an end to racing, both in running and trotting, or at least will so curtail it as to diminish the value of thoroughbreds and trotters, the "fancy horses" that have been worth most money, and that breeders have therefore been most anxious to produce. Then, again, the demand for the horse that is not "fancy," for the staple equine commodity has been abridged by the introduction of the bicycle as a substitute for the pleasure horse and of cables and trolleys as substitutes for draught horses. Common horses, indeed, have almost ceased to be bred in this State or in the East, the supply coming from the West, where horses can be raised more cheaply.

In these circumstances, it behooves breeders to devote themselves to the "fancy horses," for which the market is unimpaired, the horses which have good looks and "style," without extreme speed. These are precisely the horses which appear to the best advantage in the show ring, and which are at present the fashionable breeds. They are not the most practical animals, but they are the animals that it will pay best to produce, and the production of them has been especially stimulated by the prizes of the Horse Show Association. It is stimulated in two ways. On the one hand are the breeders, who are anxious to take prizes that they may sell their prize winners for high prices. On the other are the amateurs, who are willing to pay high prices for animals that they think will take prizes. This double competition has resulted in raising the standard, arbitrary as the standard is, of fashionable harness horses, so that it is agreed that the classes that comprise these horses have not heretofore been so good as they are this year.

The encouragement of horses of a more practical kind has not been neglected, either, and the managers of the show are entitled to special credit this year for this encouragement. The establishment of a class of horses used by merchants to draw delivery wagons, and shown with the wagons, has resulted in a very interesting competition, which next year, it is safe to say, will be more extensive and more interesting still. The class of roadsters, it is also agreed, is much fuller and better than it has been heretofore, and the roadster remains, in spite of the bicycle, a very useful animal and a purely American type. The managers deserve special credit for whatever they do in the way of enlarging the scope of the show, because whatever they do in this way is the result purely of public spirit and of a real desire to improve the breeds of horses. It has been abundantly demonstrated that to be a money-making association, all the association need do is to secure the presence in considerable numbers of fashionable women and hackneys.

### THE TRAFFIC SITUATION.

An encouraging evidence of returning business prosperity is the increase in railway earnings in certain sections of the country. Since the middle of July traffic has been flowing in a fairly steady stream to and from the Atlantic seaboard and points in the South and the Southwest. The course of the stream has varied somewhat, but its volume has continued undiminished. Throughout the month of August the transportation of freight westward by the railroads was stimulated by an uncommonly brisk demand for domestic fabrics and manufactured articles on the part of retail tradesmen in the interior of the country.

So rapid and extensive was the growth of west-bound traffic that before the close of the month of August the aggregated tonnage of freight carried westward exceeded the shipments of freight eastward—a most unusual condition of affairs. In September, however, freight shipments, both east and west bound, fell off, and normal conditions were restored. The current of traffic resumed its eastward tendency, although there still continued a fair demand for goods for consumption in the West and South. The amount of money earned by the railroads in September was a little less than the amount earned in August, and some of the conservative railway managers were disposed to regard the check in traffic, which fortunately proved to be only temporary, in a serious light.

The situation is at present full of promise and encouragement. The railroad traffic all through October showed a decided improvement over the previous month, and the November business opened with hopeful signs from many quarters. The Louisville and Nashville Road, for instance, reports an increase in earnings for the first week of the current month of $20,865, the St. Louis Southwestern an increase for the same period of $11,100, the Texas and Pacific an increase of $32,690, the International and Great Northern an increase of $23,500, and several other roads report increases of lesser amounts.

The agreement which went into effect on the 12th inst. to advance freight rates on grain east-bound to a basis of 25 cents, and to advance rates on provisions east-bound to a basis of 30 cents, it is expected will restore a better condition of things in the matter of east-bound traffic generally, and increased railroad earnings are looked for in that particular line of business. The signs of the times appear to justify this assertion, made by an experienced, efficient, and conservative railroad manager a day or two ago: "I think that the railroad business of the country is improving in almost every direction, gradually, but steadily."

### TEKULSKY'S PLAN.

Morris Tekulsky commonly represents the liquor dealers so intelligently that what he says in their behalf is worth attending to, for it shows at least what they want. What they want, it appears from the interview with him published in yesterday's Times, is to be allowed to sell on Sundays, provided they keep the blinds down and the front door shut. This is the very reverse of the action taken some years ago in Massachusetts, where a law was passed forbidding saloon keepers to have any shades or screens whatever and forcing the toper to take his dram coram populo and, for all we know, on a revolving pedestal. Nobody disputes that the Sunday laws in general and the Sunday provisions of the excise laws in particular are anomalous and absurd.

Perhaps the nearest thing to a principle that can be extracted from them is the theory that ordinary, every-day traffic should not be allowed to be carried on on Sunday with such publicity as to offend those who keep the day holy. Tekulsky's proposal to legalize the side door meets the objection to Sunday selling that is founded on this theory. Moreover, it would tend to diminish the incomes by blackmail of Police Captains, and that is an important consideration.

It is not likely, however, that even Tekulsky expects to see the legalization made by a Republican Legislature. His discussion is purely academic.

The official returns of the recent election in Connecticut, when compared with the vote of that State for Governor two years ago, show a Republican gain of 7,230, a Democratic loss of 16,500, and a reduction of the total vote by 10,600. The decline of the Democratic vote from 82,787 to 66,287 is not accounted for by the increase of 7,230 in the Republican vote. It is probable that one-fifth of this increase was supplied by those who voted for the Prohibition nominees two years ago, the Prohibition ticket showing a loss of 1,600 this year. If we assume that 5,600 persons who voted the Democratic ticket in 1892 went over to the Republican side this year, there still remains unexplained a Democratic loss of 10,900. This number almost coincides with the number (10,624) representing the loss in the total vote, and this indicates that more than 10,000 Democrats who voted in 1892 did not go to the polls this year. The figures are instructive. There was nothing in the history or personality of the Republican candidate to attract Democratic votes, nor was there anything in the record or character of the Democratic nominee to repel them.

It may be that the reopening of the question of routes for rapid-transit roads is necessary to enable the new Commissioners to assure themselves on the subject, but so far as the central and west side line is concerned there is little room for doubt. The conclusion of the old commission was based on a thorough consideration of the subject, and was hailed with universal satisfaction by the public. So far as the convenience of travel and the profit of providing for it are concerned, there is no route equal that through Broadway and the Boulevard. That the construction of an underground road upon it is entirely feasible has been sufficiently demonstrated. There is a question whether the double-deck plan is not preferable to that for four tracks on the same level, on the score of economy of construction and operation. It would have the advantage of obviating all apprehension of danger to the foundations of buildings along Lower Broadway, and so disarm some of the opposition. The fact that the necessary consents for the routes of the old commission hold good is no small advantage, unless positive reasons for a change are found.

The main difficulty between the striking cloakmakers and their employers seems to be a lack of respect for the inviolability of contracts. Each side charges the other with bad faith in the past, and mutual distrust has prevented new agreements. The trouble is that there is no way of enforcing these so-called contracts for the maintenance of schedules of wages, which take no account of changes in the condition of trade. In dull times there is no way of maintaining the volume of work, and there must be either lower wages or fewer workmen. Men consent to lower pay rather than lose their work, and employers have to cut the schedule to keep going at all, and so the contracts go to pieces. When efforts are made to renew them through agreement with the unions, each side charges the other with the blame for previous violations, and each says the other cannot be trusted to live up to its agreements. Both seem to be right about that.

—It takes some speakers two hours to tell you what they are talking about.—Galveston News.

### SENATOR SHERMAN ON M'KINLEY.

**He Repudiates an Interview Which His Reporter Declares Is Correct—His Views on Silver.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—On the editorial page of The New-York Times on Monday last there was an article touching Senator Sherman in which an interview with the Senator was quoted. In that interview Mr. Sherman had distinctly declared that he did not regard the result of the election as an indorsement of the McKinley bill or a demand on the part of the people for radical tariff legislation.

This interview was obtained, it is learned, by a young reporter, who is willing to affirm that he correctly reported the purport and language of Mr. Sherman. The editor of The New-York Times expressed the opinion, in commenting upon it, that the quoted assertions of the Ohio Senator were "Mr. Sherman's opinions for one day only," and that no one could "tell what his views as to this question will be to-morrow." The Senator has allowed a longer interval between his original assertion and his revision of it than the editor predicted, but he has substantially justified the prediction. He has to-night authorized the following statement to be made:

"There is nothing in any statement I have made about the election or the McKinley act that can be construed in any way as a reflection upon the distinguished Republican whose name the act bears. On the contrary, I look upon the recent elections as an indorsement of the general protective policy of the Republican Party, and the McKinley act is the best expression of that policy this country has ever seen. It is, perhaps, not perfect—few tariff bills are—but its whole tenor and purpose must meet the sanction and approval of Republicans. When it comes to the question of schedules, the details of such a measure, there may be an honest difference of opinion as to how high or how low certain rates should be placed. There were items in the Republican act upon which some thought the duty was too high, but every man in that great party considered the McKinley act, as a whole, as representative of the general policy of the party that enacted it into law. The late elections must justly, therefore, be accepted as a general indorsement of the principles of the McKinley act and of Republican ideas and policies, and as a rebuke to the motives that actuate the party now dominant in national affairs."

Referring to the alleged factional trouble in Ohio and Gov. McKinley's candidacy for the Presidency, if such it can be called, Mr. Sherman said:

"I did not say one word against Gov. McKinley and the part he has taken in this campaign. Much credit has been given him, and he deserves much. For myself, I would gladly vote for him as my party's candidate for President."

When asked about the possibilities of silver legislation during the forthcoming session of Congress, Mr. Sherman expressed his belief that no serious effort would be made to pass a free coinage bill. "Still," continued he, "one can hardly tell what to expect. Events have transpired since adjournment that may cause much pressure in that direction. The silver men in this Congress are stronger just now than they have been in the past, and stronger, as I view it, than they will be in the future. The desire to force this issue and the further wish, possibly, to embarrass the President by compelling him to veto a free coinage bill, may be a potent factor in controlling legislation."

### POLITICAL GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP

One Democrat who probably occupies a unique position just at this time is Congressman Seth Cobb of the Twelfth Missouri District. He was re-elected. The unique thing about it is that his plurality was about 2,500 greater than he had ever received before. Two other candidates were in the field, the regular Republican and a single tax advocate. The latter drew about 2,000 votes from the Democrats, or Mr. Cobb's plurality would have been even larger.

***

Ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, commenting on the overturning in Missouri, said yesterday in this city that Missouri, although heretofore counted as one of the strongholds of Democracy, had for some years cast the sixth largest Republican vote among all the States. Those that cast more Republican votes were New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan.

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One significant thing, the ex-Secretary said, was that Congressmen Bland and Hatch had been defeated. Both have large farmer constituencies. One stood for free silver and the other, because of his advocacy of the Anti-Option bill, had been reckoned as especially the farmers' pet. Republicans succeed both. "The result shows that the agricultural people have hard sense," said Mr. Noble.

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"Another thing the election shows," said Mr. Noble, "is that the 'bosses' no longer control. The people vote as they please. It isn't enough any longer to receive the nomination. There has been no such lesson since war times."

***

In New-Hampshire county officers were elected in each of the ten counties at the last election. A majority of these officers are usually Democrats. This year not one Democratic candidate for a county office was elected.

***

Minister William E. Quinby of Michigan, who represented the United States Government at The Hague, has been at home for a few weeks on leave. After the election, which resulted in the return of no Democrats to Congress from his State, and of only one to the State Legislature, Mr. Quinby went to Washington to confer with the State Department on matters relating to his diplomatic position. He saw Secretary Gresham.

"I have been home to vote," said the Minister. I wanted to be sure of at least one Democratic vote in the State."

"I hadn't noticed by the returns that you succeeded in getting to the polls," said Secretary Gresham.

***

In Minnesota Senator William D. Washburn is a candidate for re-election by the Legislature which meets this Winter. Minnesota men in this city say that Mr. Washburn's old-time antagonist, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, is on the ground, and has begun the fight for his old seat. He was Mr. Washburn's chief opponent six years ago.

***

Candidates for the position of Superintendent of Public Works in this State are more numerous than for any other office within the gift of the Governor.

The place is worth $6,000 a year, and is now held by Mr. Murphy's man, Hannan. Among those who, it is said, would like the job are George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Isaac V. Baker of Comstocks, Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn, and one or two Erie County men. Mr. Hannan lives in Troy. Troy Republicans think the place ought to go to that city again, and they will present the name of Samuel Morris of that city.

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The representative in the next Congress who will have the largest plurality behind him, so far as heard from, will be "Sam" Stevenson, who represents the "Upper Peninsular" district of Michigan. His plurality was, in round numbers, 25,000.

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The man who will have the smallest plurality behind him, so far as the present returns indicate, will be Mr. Hubbard, who defeated Mr. Bland, in Missouri. The latest unofficial returns from Bland's district give Hubbard a plurality of 10.

### THE FINE ARTS.

—Lord Ashburnham's "Van Anslo and His Wife," a famous Rembrandt, ranking after "The Night Watch" and "The Syndics of the Cloth Hall," has been sold to the Berlin Museum. It measures about 7 feet by 6 feet, contains two whole-length seated figures and splendid accessories, and if money could retain it in England no sum that might have tempted its owner should have failed to prevent this masterpiece from quitting the country. Lord Ashburnham came into its possession a few months ago at his mother's death. Neither the Director nor any of the Trustees of the National Gallery made the least effort to acquire it, and England's great loss in this is Germany's inestimable gain.

—"The Introduction of Columbus to the Gods of Olympus" is the title of a painting abscribed to Paoli Veronese, which has come into the possession of an English gentleman, and is for sale at £10,000. Its ownership is traced from the Cookes family at Woodhampton to Sir Henry Winford of Glasshampton, Astley, Worcestershire. He was British Ambassador to the Spanish Court in the reign of Charles II. He was the son-in-law of Sir William Cookes, Bart., of Norgrove Court, Feckenham, Worcestershire.

—Alfred Stevens was brought before a Paris Police Court, the other day, on an absurd charge of larceny. The plaintiff was a picture dealer, who had advanced money to the painter, and had obtained an injunction against the sale of ten of his pictures. These were placed in the charge of Mr. Stevens, who sold them. Of course Mr. Stevens was acquitted, but the tribunal went further. It condemned the picture dealer to pay a fine of 500f.

—Capt. Nathan Appleton, Vice President of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has placed on the tomb of Lafayette in Paris, on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, a gilt bronze cross, bearing this inscription: "Lafayette, a tribute from the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1894." On the four branches of the cross are three initials and a date, "A. S. R., 1775."

—Edward Simmons has designed a superbly impressive figure of the Angel Heosphoros, the Light-bringer, which the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company has executed, with its faultless art, in glass. It is a memorial window, for the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., from the children of Samuel and Mary Dwight Bowles. It is an admirable work, and finely emblematic.

—The Algonquin Club has acquired a portrait of Daniel Webster, painted by Chester Harding, from the heirs of a Mr. Thompson of Springfield, at whose order the work was done. It is said to be an excellent portrait of the statesman, seated with a serious, almost severe, expression, at his writing table.

—Mr. A. E. W. Painter has given to St. Paul's Church of Troy a memorial window designed by J. A. Holzer and made of Tiffany Favrile glass, by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. Its subject is St. John on the Island of Patmos writing the Apocalypse, surrounded by angels.

—The Mayor of Bury, England, has given to the corporation seventy or eighty etchings and engravings, which are to be used, he says, as "a sort of itinerant collection" in the elementary schools of the district, to assist in educating the eye and training the taste of the children.

—The London Daily News says: "Thanks to the efforts of such artists as Whistler, Wyllie, and a few others, and a revival of interest in the Thames-side sketches of Turner, we have got over the cant of calling our river hideous, even in its grimiest aspects."

—The Bayeux tapestry, wherein are woven the most authentic representations extant of the Norman conquest of England, is rapidly deteriorating, although it is carefully kept in a glass case in the Bayeux Museum.

—In the Plains of Marathon, which are covered with vineyards, a piece of marble has been found which, its owner says, will prove to be part of the tomb of the Athenian General, Mithridates.

—In 1820 Paris had not one wood engraver. For many years artists of the provinces engraved and furnished all the images in the style of the one with the legend, "crédit est mort."

—Mr. John La Farge, Mr. John Sartain, and Mr. Thomas Hovenden, the latter for the first time, are to give lectures at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts.

—Sir John Gilbert is to give to Blackburn Borough his celebrated painting, "The Baggage Woman," and a landscape, "Keston Common, Kent."

—The plaster group of Victory, which was in the Champ de Mars, fell and wounded a woman. It will be replaced by the same subject in marble.

—The Maryland Historical Society has acquired a portrait of Commodore Robert Fields Stockton, a warrior of 1812.

—A statue of Claude Bernard, by Aubert, has been raised in the courtyard of the Faculté de Médicine, at Lyons.

—The festival of the Boston Art Students' Association will occur Dec. 12 at Copley Hall.

—The Arc de Triomphe in Paris is to be repaired.

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. H. M. Lazelle, United States Army, is at the Plaza.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—The Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett of Washington, D. C., is at the Park Avenue.

—Capt. A. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Augustine Heard of Boston are at the Everett House.

—Naval Constructors John T. Hanscom and Francis T. Bowles, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, Gen. John W. Noble of St. Louis, and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, and Congressman-elect L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts are at the Murray Hill.

**Mr. Von Briesen Did Not Take Part.**

Arthur Von Briesen did not, as was hoped and announced by the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union, participate Tuesday night in the celebration of the election of Edward J. H. Tamsen to the Shrievalty.

Mr. Von Briesen, had he chosen to accept an invitation, would have been a welcome guest, but his withdrawal from the association with Gustav H. Schwab dictated the policy he followed in not attending the festivities at Turn Hall.

**Yale's Librarian Resigns.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Dr. John A. Robinson, LL. B., for twenty years librarian of the Yale Law School, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1. Prof. Robinson has under consideration a call to lecture before the law department of the Catholic University at Washington.

**Nebraska Town Burning.**

ITHACA, Neb., Nov. 14.—A fire is raging here which threatens the town. It has destroyed the lumber yard and general store of H. P. Knapp, William Smith's implement warehouse, the store of Wagner & Schroeder, and several houses. The loss so far is $30,000.

**The Bond Issue News.**

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The New-York Times made the "scoop" on the bond business, and it was one big enough to become historic in metropolitan journalism.

# THE JAPANESE ADVANCING

## Marshal Yamagata's Army Marching Through Manchuria.

### ONE DIVISION PUSHING TOWARD SUI-YEN

### The Other Advancing on Wo-Tin-Ting, Where the Chinese Have Made a Stand—No Peace Overtures Yet Made.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs:

"Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts America's offer of mediation, she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood, that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about £30,000,000.

"Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advance in Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Sui-Yen, where a force of 20,000 Chinese under Gen. Ma is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin-San-Kwan, which was occupied later without opposition from the Chinese. The division is now advancing upon Wo-Tin-Ting, where the Chinese under Gen. Tho have taken a position."

The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says:

"The Pope follows the war in the East with interest, hoping that the collapse of China will favor the Christian propaganda. He wishes after the war to establish a hierarchy in China, and he will negotiate with Japan for diplomatic relations."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14.—In accordance with the demand of the British Government, the forts at Taku this morning saluted the British steamship Chung King, which was boarded by Chinese soldiers last August, with twenty-one guns, and the Chinese Government has signified its intention of still further complying with the British demand by degrading the Taotai Sheng, at whose instigation the outrage upon the ship and her Japanese passengers was committed. China will also apologize to England for the act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Japanese Minister to-night received the following cablegram from the Japanese Government:

Our army occupied Talien-Wan on the afternoon of the 8th inst., having destroyed Chinese torpedo. Our fleet, transports, and torpedo boats are safely anchoring in the bay. Torpedo station, with igniting equipments, charts of submarine torpedo, eighty cannons, and telephone line was captured.

## STORMS IN ENGLAND UNABATED.

### Channel Traffic Suspended and Great Damage Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The storms which have been raging throughout England, the Channel, and the North Sea since Monday continue unabated, and are particularly severe in the West and South of England. The Channel traffic from Folkestone has been entirely suspended. The promenade pier at Dover is wrecked, and many of the piles have been carried away.

A heavy landslide has completely blocked the railway at Stroud.

The bark Leif, belonging in Drammen, Norway, has been wrecked at Dover, and three of her crew were drowned. Other cases of drowning are reported from different places. The riverside lawns at Kew and Richmond are flooded. The Thames has risen four feet at Richmond.

The vessels coming into port to-day brought stories of trying experiences in the storm. The steamer Wanderer, from Liverpool, entered Falmouth Harbor this afternoon with her boats, funnel, bridgehouse, and charthouse missing. She lost, also, one seaman. The steamer Finsbury, which arrived at Falmouth a little later, had suffered almost as much damage in the storm. She had been thrown repeatedly on her beam ends, her cargo had shifted, and she had lost her boats, deck gear, and a seaman.

Every hour brings fresh reports of damage to seawalls, losses of coasting craft, and crippling of the lifeboat service. Only isolated cases of death in the storm have been reported. This evening the storm is subsiding all along the coast.

The royal mail steamer Colon arrived at Plymouth this evening from Colon. For the last four days, her Captain reports, she experienced terrible weather. Her decks were washed repeatedly. On the 11th, off the Azores, she lost half her bridge, part of her upper deck, her steering gear, and compass. An officer and two seamen were washed off the bridge and were severely injured. The passengers suffered severely. The steamer lay to four hours on the 11th, and two hours yesterday. The Captain saw a two-masted vessel to-day on the rocks half a mile west of Guernsey. She had a distress flag up and the seas were breaking over her. There was a rain squall at the time. When it cleared the vessel was invisible. Nothing was heard of her crew.

## LORD ROSEBERY INDIGNANT.

### Justin McCarthy Says the Irish Members Hold the Balance of Power.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Rosebery said in a speech in Glasgow this evening that the first measure of the next session would be Welsh disestablishment. The Government intended also to bring forward a liquor-veto bill. Lord Rosebery denied indignantly Lord Salisbury's accusation that he had spoken against the House of Lords "with his tongue in his cheek." Any Prime Minister who would be guilty of such duplicity, he said, would disgrace his high office.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the National Federation to-day, Justin McCarthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellites, said that the party was as free as ever to dictate terms or break away from any English Government refusing to recognize Ireland's claims. He could not conceive of such a Parliamentary majority, either Tory or Liberal, as would deprive the Irish members of the balance of power.

## SENT TO THE BUNDESRATH.

### A Bill That Is very Stringent on the Subject of Revolutions.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Anti-Revolution bill was sent to the Bundesrath to-day for the approval of that body. The bill is short, and refers chiefly to Paragraphs 130 and 131 of the Common Law, which are extended. The bill contains the following passage: "It shall henceforth be punishable to incite any person in the military service to disobedience of law or orders, to glorify criminal acts by word or rioting, or to threaten by force or by menacing letters. Any newspaper reporting or reprinting any such writings or letters will be summarily suppressed, pending the sentencing of the persons guilty of such publication."

## DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BRIGANDS

### A Band Descends on the Village of Tortoli, in Sardinia.

ROME, Nov. 14.—One hundred brigands, heavily armed, entered the village of Tortoli, Island of Sardinia, last evening. After plundering a dozen families, they surrounded the house of an ex-Mayor, battered in the doors, and stole everything valuable that could be carried off. They killed one of the ex-Mayor's servants, who fired on them as they left the house, and tried to make off with the money and jewelry which they had collected.

Three policemen and a few other residents of the village blocked the street. Both sides opened fire. The fight lasted three hours. One gendarme was killed, the other two were wounded severely, and many of the townsmen and brigands were injured more or less seriously. The brigands eventually got away with their booty.

Troops which were summoned from Cagliari went out in pursuit of the band this morning. The Governor probably will proclaim martial law in the Tortoli district. The whole island has been excited by the news of the raid.

## MASSES FOR THE DEAD EMPEROR

### Crowds Flock to the Cathedral to Look on the Late Czar's Face.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—Emperor Nicholas, attended by the Prince of Wales and other royalties, was present at a mass for the dead in the cathedral to-day, the service lasting an hour. The Emperor will attend similar services twice each day until the funeral.

People of all classes are flocking to the cathedral to look upon the face of the dead Czar, and all are admitted, except at times when the Emperor Nicholas is present.

The Czar has given Dr. Zacharin a jeweled snuff box, on which there is an enameled portrait of Alexander III.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Vannovsky, Minister of War; Gen. the Military Governors of Moscow and Vilna, the Military Governors of Warsaw and Vilna will shortly tender their resignations to the Czar. The correspondent also says that Czar Nicholas will assume all of his father's military titles.

It is expected that the Czarina will accompany her father, King Christian, to Denmark after the obsequies of her husband.

Until the funeral takes place two requiem services will be held daily, one at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which the Czar alone will be present, and the other at 7 o'clock in the evening, which the entire imperial family will attend.

### German Farmers to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Farmers' League of the Lower Rhine held a meeting at Moers, Rhenish Prussia, recently, and telegraphed an expression of their homage to the Kaiser, promising to follow him faithfully in the combat of religion, morals, and order against revolution. The Emperor, through Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, thanked the Farmers' League for its expressions, which, he said, had given him extreme pleasure. He was glad, he said, to find that the words he had spoken on the Pregel had been echoed to the Rhine.

### The Vatican and Workingmen.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Several Catholic Bishops in the United States have renewed their request to the Pope that his Holiness condemn certain societies of workingmen as associations that cannot be countenanced by the Church, but the Vatican does not regard it as a duty to intervene in the matter. The coming eycyclical letter upon the affairs of the Church in the United States, however, will contain an important passage upon the subject, couched in a spirit of kindliness, but still in a spirit of firmness.

### A New Prussian Minister of Justice.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The resignation of Dr. Hermann von Schelling, Prussian Minister of Justice, has been accepted by the Emperor, and Dr. Schonstedt, formerly President of the Celle Court of Appeal, has been appointed to succeed him. Dr. Schonstedt is a Catholic. The Emperor has decorated Dr. von Schelling with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle. Reports of other Ministerial changes have been in circulation, but these are officially denied.

### The Quebec Loan Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Brokers announce that the Quebec loan has been very successful. The subscriptions closed at noon today. They say the applications are considerably in excess of the requirements, but they will not give out the figures at present.

### A Defaulting Scotch Banker.

GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—Buchanan Paterson, banker and broker, has been declared a defaulter by the Glasgow Stock Exchange. His difficulties are partly due to speculation in Grand Trunk and Mexican securities.

### An Italian Deputy Sentenced.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Deputy Agnini has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Modena for taking part in the organization of societies designed to subvert the Government.

### Condensed Cablegrams.

London, Nov. 14.—The Dutch bark Henrietta, Capt. Aslaksen, from Hubbard's Cove, N. B., for Preston, which was driven from her anchorage at Southport and stranded Oct. 29, subsequent to which she was partly discharged and dismantled, was floated yesterday evening. She will probably be towed to Preston.

London, Nov. 14.—The Westminster Gazette says that on Oct. 29 Lady Edmond Fitzmaurice, daughter of W. J. Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn., obtained a decree against her husband nullifying their marriage. The case was heard in camera. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice was married to Miss Fitzgerald in 1889.

Munich, Nov. 14.—The Bavarian Socialists have petitioned the Ministry to summon a session of the Diet for the purpose of inquiring into and discussing the acts of the Governor of Tirschenreuth, where peasants have been shot for resisting soldiers who were removing timber from the Fuchsmuehl woods.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Deputy Leuss has been arrested to answer the charge of perjury. His former friend, Dr. Schnutz, recently sued his wife for divorce, naming Leuss as the co-respondent. Leuss is said to have sworn falsely for the purpose of exculpating Mrs. Schnutz.

Havre, Nov. 14.—The British steamer Breckfield, Capt. Ferguson, from Galveston and Norfolk, which arrived here Nov. 9, after partially discharging her cargo, was found to be on fire in her fore hold this morning. The fire was extinguished with slight damage.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 14.—The New South Wales Assembly to-day adopted a motion offered by Sir Henry Parkes setting forth that it is desirable that negotiations looking to Australian federation shall be resumed.

London, Nov. 14.—The British steamer Loch Lomond, Capt. Morgan, from Savannah Oct. 25 for Genoa, has arrived at Algiers, with fire in her cargo of cotton. It is believed that the flames will be extinguished.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—A boarding house in Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, was destroyed by fire last night, and seven of its occupants were burned to death. Several others are missing.

Brussels, Nov. 14.—The Cabinet has resolved to create a labor bureau at once. The Socialists are elated. They say that this step is the first result of their success at the polls.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The Koelnische Zeitung says it has authority for the statement that no further changes will be made in the Prussian Cabinet.

Rome, Nov. 14.—An American school of architecture, under the direction of Austin Lord, will be opened here soon.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The next naval estimates will provide for four new cruisers, to cost 25,000,000 marks.

London, Nov. 14.—The Queen arrived at Windsor this morning in excellent health.

**When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.**
**When she was a child she cried for Castoria.**
**When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.**
**When she had children she gave them Castoria.**
**—Advertisement.**

## EXPLOSIONS IN THREE MANHOLES

### A Combination of Broken Trolley Wire, an Electric Light Wire, and Escaping Gas the Cause.

There were three explosions in the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and they were almost simultaneous. They were caused by a combination of trolley wires, electric-light wires, and escaping gas.

The three explosions happened within a distance of two blocks, and the noise soon attracted a large crowd. The reserves of the Bedford Avenue Precinct were called out to restore order.

The Cross-Town Railroad Company operates a trolley road on Bedford Avenue, and the Grand Street Railroad has a trolley line on Grand Street. The trolley wires of the two roads cross each other at Bedford Avenue and Grand Street, one block from the Bedford Avenue Police Precinct.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday the trolley on a Grand Street car caught in the wire. The wire was broken and fell to the street, emitting sparks as it writhed on the ground.

The Municipal Electric Light Company has its wires buried in conduits along Bedford Avenue, and at Grand Street there is a manhole, as there also is at South First and South Second Streets, one block apart. There is considerable room under the manhole covers, and in these frequently collects gas that leaks from the mains and from other sources.

Apparently these manholes were filled with gases yesterday, for when the trolley wires fell at Bedford Avenue and Grand Street, directly upon the manhole of the Municipal Electric Light Company, there was a loud explosion.

The cover of the manhole, which is of iron, was hurled up into the air and broke into many pieces.

Almost simultaneously were heard two other explosions, and the manhole covers at South First Street and South Second Street were also blown up into the air and broken into fragments.

At the time the manhole at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Grand Street exploded a horse and wagon driven by John Haesloop, twenty-six years old, of 404 Broadway, was directly over the cover. At the sound of the explosion the horse ran away, but was captured before it had gone a block. The wagon was damaged and Mr. Haesloop received severe contusions on the arm and hip.

## SUED WHEN OUT OF BUSINESS

### Charges of Undervaluation on Pottery Sold to Consumers Last Year.

Suit for $100,000 against Herman Aich & Co. for undervaluation of hollow pottery ware and enameled signs excited interest yesterday in the pottery trade and at the Custom House. The Government, through Collector Kilbreth, is the complainant.

A peculiarity in the the suit is that the firm, formerly at 47 Murray Street, has been out of business for one year. Ex-Appraiser A. P. Ketchum, counsel for Aich & Co., intimated personal spite was at the bottom of the suit and that it might disclose a company.

Customs officials say they have been put in possession of evidence that the firm entered its goods under false invoices, undervaluations running from 20 to 50 per cent. Competitors in business looked into the matter and are said to have posted the authorities. It is charged that the firm arranged for its invoices through relatives in Germany. In selling to customers, true invoices are said to have been displayed to show that the goods were sold on a very narrow margin for profit.

The law provides for the seizure of undervalued goods if they can be found. When the goods have passed into use, the only recovery is by suit. Mr. Ketchum said that suit had been brought for the entire amount of the firm's business for one year. He thought it strange, in view of the competition in trade, that customs appraisers had not detected undervaluations, if they occurred, when the goods reached here. His client, he said, denied all intention to undervalue goods and had conducted an honorable business. If irregularities were discovered, he had no doubt a settlement might easily be reached.

## JUSTICE DIVVER MAY SOON RESIGN

### An Encouraging Rumor to that Effect About Town Yesterday.

It was said about town yesterday that Justice Patrick Divver would either begin his long-neglected work at once or resign. He is still running up his indebtedness to the people by his failure to attend to his duties, and so far has drawn salary for $6,300 for time that the public has had no return for.

It is said that the Lexow committee has already issued a subpoena for Justice Divver, but has been unable to serve it, because he early learned that the subpoena was in the hands of one of the committee's messengers, who was loking for him, and so evaded service by absenting himself from his home and usual resorts.

If Divver were performing his duties according to the schedule of the Police Justices, he would now be sitting in the Tombs Police Court.

### Fire in a Hartford Church.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Fire broke out in the Fourth Congregational Church to-night while T. E. Murphy, the temperance orator, was conducting a meeting. It was discovered in the loft back of the organ at about 10 o'clock. The flames crept along the ceiling and broke out over the centre chandelier.

The large church was crowded. All doors were thrown open and the people got out without an accident.

The organ and carpets were damaged by water and the fire burned much of the roof and the upper part of the church. The loss will be about $15,000, covered by insurance.

During the rush to get out of the building Mrs. Murphy lost her pocketbook, containing three valuable rings and a large draft.

## *NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) Union has moved into a new home, which it claims is as complete a newspaper establishment as there is in New-England, and it marks the event by publishing a "dedication issue" of forty well-filled pages of seven columns each. It claims that no issue of any Springfield paper has ever been much more than half its size.

—The Somerville (Mass.) Journal, whose humorous paragraphs are much quoted, will begin its twenty-fifth volume with the issue of Nov. 24 and observe the occasion by issuing a double souvenir number. It is always handsomely printed, and now promises to have many special features.

—The new Binghamton Morning Herald has appeared, and its publisher is in a way to ascertain whether two morning papers of the same political faith can be made to pay in a city of this State outside of New-York City—a feat which, it is claimed, has never yet been achieved.

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES*

(From 12 o'clock midnight Tuesday to 12 o'clock midnight Wednesday.)

12:10 A. M.—400 West Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. Strand; damage, $20.

2:50 A. M.—435 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Louis Lees, tenement; damage, $20.

3:05 A. M.—214 Centre Street; E. Katz, woodcarver; damage slight.

3:45 A. M.—782 East Twelfth Street; Jacob Goodheim, five horses suffocated; damage, $1,200.

8:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Walton Avenue; A. S. Hwitt, stable; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—170 West Seventy-ninth Street; Rev. M. Taylor; Damage, $10.

6:50 P. M.—47 Delancey Street; Harris Julius; damage, $10.

8:55 P. M.—59 and 61 Goerck Street; Henry Klein and others; damage, $1,700.

## DR. J. M. BYRON A VICTIM TO SCIENCE

### In Making Experiments with the Bacteria of Consumption He Contracts the Dreaded Disease.

Director of the Bacteriological Department of the Loomis Laboratory, Dr. John M. Byron, is suffering from consumption, which he contracted by inhaling its germs while experimenting with them for the purpose of gaining a more intimate knowledge of the disease. Dr. Byron, who is thirty-five years old, was Assistant Bacteriologist to Health Officer Jenkins during the cholera scare two years ago. He was in full charge of both Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, in the lower bay.

He was reluctant to talk about his disease yesterday. He said that it was not a matter of public importance, but personal to himself, and of an essentially private nature. He spoke of the manner in which he may have contracted the disease and the method of studying the germs.

"I have been engaged in studying bacteria for many years," he said; "bacteria of all kinds, and in the culture of disease germs.

"I always got from patients who came under my care afflicted with certain diseases in which I was interested, a portion of sputum containing the particular bacteria of his disease. I spread these out on flat strips of glass and made examinations under the microscope.

"I kept them in water until ready for the examinations, and in that condition there is no danger from them. As soon as they have been placed on the glass and under the microscope they dry out and are dangerous.

"It is through their drying out and mingling with the air that it becomes possible to inhale them. Then they become dangerous.

"In February last I made some particularly thorough experiments with consumption bacteria, and, through an oversight, the germs were allowed to become dry. Whether they were swept upon the floor or upon my clothing, or whether the glasses and bottles were not properly sterilized, I cannot say. But I have no doubt that, through carelessness on my part, due to long familiarity with this peculiar kind of danger, I inhaled the germs.

"About a fortnight later I recognized that I had the symptoms of consumption. I had a horrible cough and general weakness. I made an examination, and discovered that I had consumption. Although both of my lungs are affected, I do not despair of finding a cure."

Dr. Byron said that tuberculosis is discovered in at least 70 per cent. of the bodies upon which autopsies are held.

## DIED FROM INTENSITY OF GRIEF

### Mrs. Albert C. Townsend Follows Her Husband to the Grave a Few Days After His Death.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Albert C. Townsend died to-night from the intensity of grief over the loss of her husband, who died last Saturday.

Albert C. Townsend was a veteran of the civil war, serving with distinction as a Sergeant in the Thirty-fourth New-York Light Artillery. In 1866 he married Leanna, daughter of the late Thomas Trenchard. Their married life was always very happy. In the early part of September, after a particularly vigorous life, Mr. Townsend was stricken with sickness.

With that faithfulness that had always marked her life, his wife nursed him carefully and tenderly. In spite of her efforts, he died Saturday evening. The widow from that moment seemed to be lost to all influences except the presence of her dead husband, remaining near the body constantly.

Her grief was pitiable. All efforts at consolation on the part of her friends were ineffectual.

Mr. Townsend was buried yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. When Mrs. Townsend returned to her home she broke down in an agony of grief, and at 10:30 o'clock she died. She will be buried by her husband's side.

## DENIAL BY CAPT. WESTERVELT

### No Policy Shops in His Precinct, He Says—Superintendent Byrnes Investigating.

Superintendent Byrnes has under investigation a complaint made by the man called "Frenchy" who was a witness before the Lexow committee against Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

"Frenchy" is an ex-policy writer, and he gave testimony before the Senate Committee that many policy shops were flourishing in the city. He also produced slips which, he alleged, he got in places in Capt. Westervelt's precinct.

Superintendent Byrnes was ordered to make an investigation, and to prefer charges against the Captain if evidence was forthcoming that policy shops existed in his precinct.

The matter was taken up at an executive meeting of the Police Board on Tuesday, at which Mr. Byrnes submitted a report concerning "Frenchy's" complaint. The contents of the report were not made public, but it was learned yesterday that the Commissioners referred the report back to the Superintendent for further investigation.

Capt. Westervelt was at Police Headquarters yesterday. He positively denied that he permitted any policy shops to flourish in his precinct, and courted an investigation.

## SHEEHAN'S LAWYER SEES FELLOWS

### He Wants His Client to Have a Chance Before the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Fellows and Louis J. Grant, the attorney for Police Commissioner Sheehan, had a talk yesterday at the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Grant said after the interview that his talk with Col. Fellows was in regard to the report that the Committee of Seventy had been formulating charges against Commissioner Sheehan for presentation before the Grand Jury bearing upon his action at the polls on election day in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

He declared that if the report were true he would ask permission that Commissioner Sheehan be allowed to make his statement before the Grand Jury, that he might not suffer any harm by the committee's one-sided statement.

### A Congressman's Son Killed.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Nov. 14.—Blake Robertson, aged eighteen years, a son of the late Congressman Robertson, died this morning from the effect of a shot fired last night by a negro who was celebrating the Republican victory.

George Wilson was arrested. He was one of the leaders of the procession. A lot of firing was done with blank cartridges. City Marshal Neighbors stopped the parade to see whether any ball cartridges were being fired.

Wilson advanced with a shotgun. Neighbors seized the barrel, which was discharged at the same instant. A load of shot went through his coat and struck Robertson in the breast.

The affair caused great excitement, and there were threats of lynching, but to-night citizens are satisfied to await the action of the courts.

### Royal Blue Line

for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

## EX-ALDERMAN DEMPSEY IN COURT

### A Witness for Grace Holmes, Who Charged Charles Reilly with Assault.

Ex-Alderman Charles Dempsey, who was a member of the "Boodle" Board of Aldermen, was a witness in an assault case in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Charles Reilly, who lives at 145 East Sixteenth Street, a lodging house kept by his aunt, Mrs. Annie Harris, was the prisoner, and Grace Holmes, twenty-three years old, was the complainant.

Miss Holmes said she returned home on election night with a friend, who left her at her door. She admitted that she had been drinking freely, and when her friend "Charley" left her, she called him back. Then Reilly demanded to know what she was shouting for. He then struck her and pushed her into her room. Mrs. Harris, she said, also assaulted her. She finally got away by means of the fire escape.

Lena Agger, a servant in the lodging house, testified that Miss Holmes was very much intoxicated and was creating a disturbance. She said Miss Holmes was beaten by the man who accompanied her.

Reilly said he was awakened by the girl Lena, and when he found Miss Holmes shouting at the top of her voice he forced her as quietly as possible into her room. He did not strike her.

Ex-Alderman Dempsey said he had accompanied Miss Holmes to her door and they had some words because of her condition, but they had no quarrel, and he left quietly.

Reilly was held in $300 bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury. His lawyer said he would bring a charge of assault against Miss Holmes in behalf of Mrs. Harris.

"If she is made a defendant," said the ex-Alderman, "I will go on her bond."

## *WEDDINGS OF YESTERDAY.*

### Bliss-Browning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—The wedding of Fred Joseph Bliss and Miss Clara Abbe Browning of this city was celebrated at the Park Congregational Church at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The services were conducted by the Rev. Frederick Stanley Root, pastor of the church, and the Rev. William De Loss Love, Jr., of the Pearl Street Congregational Church.

Miss Alice E. Bliss, sister of the groom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mattie V. King of Essex and Miss Florence A. Berry of this city. The ushers were Lewis A. Storrs of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Louis I. Mason of New-York City, and Dr. Arthur E. Wales of New-Britain, cousins of the groom; Charles R. Culver of Springfield, Mass.; Charles E. Hubbard, and Philip D. Burnham of this city.

A brilliant reception was given after the marriage at the residence of ex-Alderman Watson H. Bliss, father of the groom, on Wethersfield Avenue, the event lasting from 7 till 9 P. M.

### McGregor—Quintard.

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In Christ's Church, at noon to-day, Miss Florence Quintard, daughter of James A. Quintard, was married to Bradford McGregor. The pretty little church was handsomely decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums arranged in festoons. Arch Deacon Kirby, the rector, officiated.

The bride wore white satin, with point lace trimming and orange blossoms. Miss Marie Del Quintard was the maid of honor, and Miss Belle Henning, Miss Edna Johnson, Miss Sadie Reade, and Miss Katharine Drake were the bridesmaids.

A. W. S. Cochrane was the best man, and Frank F. Palmer, William G. Rockefeller, George D. Palmer, and William C. Morrow were the ushers.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The groom is a son of Ambrose McGregor of the Standard Oil Company.

### Preston—Jackson.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Miss Helen Fiske Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Jackson of West Monument Street, was married this evening at 6 o'clock, in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, to Col. James Henry Preston, Speaker of the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature and a well-known member of the Baltimore bar.

The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell officiated. The ushers were Col. Preston's associates on Gov. Brown's staff.

### Barrows—Burtt.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The marriage of Miss Jennie A. Burtt of Long Branch and Robert F. Burrows of Red Bank was celebrated at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father, E. C. Burtt, by the Rev. A. B. Herman, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Long Branch.

The bride wore a brown cloth traveling suit. About sixty guests were present.

## CANNOT DEPORT MOWBRAY.

### The English Anarchist Safe in This Country While He Behaves.

Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, cannot be deported until his actions or language make him liable to punishment.

Immigration Commissioner Senner said yesterday that, although Mowbray had entered the coutnry under an assumed name, he was not liable under any law regarding the admission of immigrants.

"We have no action against him," said Dr. Senner. "We have no law that will touch him, so, of course, I can take no action in the matter."

Mowbray got past the Inspectors on Ellis Island by using a fictitious name. He had shaved off his moustache, which changed his appearance completely.

### Chicago Will Keep Her Gold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The bankers of this city, while conceding the necessity for another bond issue in order to replenish the gold reserve, will not subscribe for any large amount of the $50,000,000, preferring, as they did when the first issue was made, to leave the bulk of the subscriptions to New-York and Boston where most of the gold lies. Chicago is not a centre for Government bond buying in big lots.

## *OBITUARY NOTES.*

—Admiral Symonds died in Torquay yesterday. Sir Thomas Matthews Charles Symonds, G. C. B., K. C. B., was the son of Rear Admiral Sir William Symonds. He was born in 1811. He was Admiral Superintendent of the Devenport dockyard from 1862 to 1866, Commander in Chief of the Channel squadron from 1868 to 1870, and was back in Devenport in 1875-8. From 1879 he was Admiral of the fleet.

—Col. Jesse R. Crawford, ex-Register and Recorder of Mifflin County, Penn., and the senior member of the iron manufacturing firm of Crawford, Johnson & Co., of Hollidaysburg, Penn., died at Gaysport, Penn., yesterday, in his eighty-fourth year. He was formerly Superintendent of the Old Portage Railroad, the pioneer railroad of Pennsylvania.

—Thomas Gross, Jr., member of the Connecticut Senate from the Twenty-first District in 1893, died suddenly from heart disease at his home in East Haddam last evening. He was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1831. He was cashier of the Bank of New-England of East Haddam since 1856.

—Andrew Christie, one of the best-known horsemen in Northern New-Jersey, died at his home, in Hackensack, last evening, of paralysis. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Christie was stricken with paralysis Monday, and was unconscious up to the time of his death. He leaves five children.

—John B. Conklin of Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., one of the wealthiest residents of that place, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of peritonitis. He was fifty-three years old.

**Flint's Fine Furniture.—Elegant Side** Chairs for wedding presents are now being made up at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

## MUTUAL ADMIRATION BY CHICAGOANS

### They Hear of and Talk Over Their Greatness at the Banquet of the Two Million Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—Nearly 500 representative citizens participated to-night at the Lexington Hotel in the second annual banquet of the Two Million Club. The members of this organization have for their motto: "Chicago First, Last, and All the Time." They hold the belief that Chicago is destined to become the leading city of the world, and they further contend that the population of the city is not less than 2,000,000, and that it must never be allowed to get below that figure.

At the main table the first white child born in Chicago, the daughter of Col. R. J. Hamilton, sat side by side with Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles. A score of letters from Governors were read. Gov. McKinley wrote:

I send you the wish that Chicago may never stop growing, not only in size, but in prosperity and good deeds.

Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island called the muse to his aid, and in verse told the banqueters:

"Unless you suffer some reverse,
Some day the whole big universe,
Will all be called Chicago."

From Gov. Flower of New-York came this expression:

I believe that your city is destined to become the largest city of the American Continent. Its geographical position is unexcelled, and the energy of its inhabitants wonderful.

Gov. Fishback of Arkansas wrote:

Chicago has given the world an illustration of the possibilities of "wind." Edison has made electricity administer to a thousand human wants, while Chicago has coined "wind" into enormous structures of brick, and stone, and iron. I offer the toast of "Wind and Electricity"—the two coming factors in future civilization.

Other congratulatory letters were received from Govs. Brown of Maryland, Smith of New-Hampshire, Brown of Kentucky, and Greenhalge of Massachusetts.

President Robert C. Givens presented elaborate statistics to substantiate the claim that the present population of the city exceeds 2,000,000. Gen. Miles responded to the final toast, that of "The Army and Navy," and he was the centre of a farewell reception, the banqueters rising and drinking his health, while a quartet rendered "The Soldier's Farewell."

Gen. Miles departs this week for New-York to assume his new post as commander of the Department of the East.

### Prince Bismarck Improved.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Prince Bismarck's neuralgia has abated. The Princess is still unwell, but she is able to walk daily in the park at Varzin.

**A Rich Assortment of Carpets** at prices never before heard of at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

**A.—A.—Who says marriage is a failure** when all, or nearly all, the comforts of a home can be attained with a great reduction in coal bills by using ROEBUCK'S celebrated WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows? Excludes all cold wind, snow, or dust. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK, No. 172 Fulton St., New-York, and Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Tel. connections both cities.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**To Neutralize Offensiveness**

In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits, or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

| "Ompoge." | E. & W. | "Odena." |
|---|---|---|
| THE COLLAR. | BOTH NEW. | THE CUFF. |

## MARRIED.

McGREGOR—QUINTARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1894, at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. Archdeacon Kirkby, D. D., Florence Estelle, daughter of James W. Quintard, to Bradford B. McGregor.

## DIED.

BARNETTE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, Murray, elder son of Lieutenant Commander W. J. and Evelyn Hutchins Barnette, aged 15 years.

Funeral services Thursday, 11:30 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th St. and 6th Av., New-York City.

San Francisco papers please copy.

CLARKE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, 1894, Byron W. Clarke, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 706 St. Mark's Av., on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

HALSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1894, Samuel Thompson, eldest son of John Fletcher and Catherine Thompson Halsted, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services on Friday, Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, corner of Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn. Interment in Greenwood.

MERRITT.—At Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1894, Sidney W. Merritt, Prin. Gram. Sch. 22, M. D., New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services, to be held at the residence of Jacob E. Demarest, Elysian Av., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Train leaves Chambers St. 3:30 P. M., 23d St. 3:25 P. M.

OBERBECK.—Nov. 12, 1894, at her late residence, 21 5th Av., Jane Anna McWhorter, beloved wife of the late Gustav Oberbeck.

Funeral private.

O'DONOHUE.—On Nov. 13, Louisa A., wife of Thos. J. O'Donohue.

Funeral from her late residence, 206 West 45th St., on Friday, 16th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

RITCH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, Louise Hopkins, youngest daughter of Thomas G. and Maria E. Ritch.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEELE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at his late residence, 255 West 104th St., Henry Smith Steele, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services 1 P. M., Friday, Nov. 16, in Presbyterian Church, corner Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.

SUTTON.—Entered into rest, at Echo Place, New-Rochelle, Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, George W. Sutton, in his 63d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, Nov. 12, Clara Reynolds, wife of Douglas Taylor and daughter of the late James S. and Mary Reynolds.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to be held at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass.

WILLETS.—At Chicago, on Nov. 12, Marie Louise, wife of Joseph H. Willets and daughter of the late Elij

# YALE DEFEATS CHICAGO

## New-Haven Men Simply Played Old-fashioned Football to Win.

### LAST GAME BEFORE BLUE TACKLES CRIMSON

### Butterworth Distinguishes Himself by Fine Running and Kicking Goals From the Field—Hinkey's Fine End Playing.

| Yale. | Positions. | Chicago A. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Hinkey, (Captain) | Left end | Lucas |
| Beard | Left tackle | Griffin |
| McCrea | Left guard | Thomas |
| Stillman | Centre | Stevenson |
| Hickok | Right guard | McCormick |
| Rodgers | Right tackle | Briggs |
| L. Hinkey | Left end | Culver. |
| Adee | Quarter | Henry |
| Thorne | Left half | Camp |
| Jerrems | Right half | Weldner |
| Armstrong, Butterworth | Jackson, Full back | Cornish Van Doozer |

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Yale defeated the Chicago Athletic Club eleven this afternoon 48 to 0. It was the last public game the Yale team will play prior to meeting Harvard, and a crowd of about 2,000 was present, despite the bad weather.

Conspicuous on the side lines during the game were Waters, Newell, Lewis, and Brooks of Harvard. They were there to get points on Yale's style of play. Capt. Hinkel did not have to resort to any tricks or use his new style of interference to win. Yale simply played an old-fashioned game of football, sending its backs through openings in the line and around the ends.

Yale played a very strong and offensive game, and the team has improved greatly on its defensive work. The team lined up as it probably will against Harvard and Princeton, with the exception of right tackle, right end, and left half back. Rogers played in the former position to-day instead of Murphy, who is laid up with a slight injury, and Jerrems played in the position behind the line which it is thought will be given to Mills eventually. Louis Hinkey played in Greenway's place.

Jerrems made several good runs, followed his interference well, and tackled in good form. Butterworth played in championship form. His kicking and running were the best seen on the field this year, and one of his goals from the field, which he kicked from the forty-yard line, was a brilliant feat.

Capt. Hinkey and his brother Louis gave a beautiful exhibition of end playing. The one strong point about the work of the visiting eleven was the centre, which at times held the Yale line in good shape. Chicago had the ball on the kick-off. Yale started in with a rush, and soon runs by Jerrems and Thorne had the ball on Chicago's fifteen-yard line. The ball was passed to Jerrems, who darted around the left end for a touch-down, three and a half minutes after the game had opened. Hickok kicked an easy goal. When the ball was brought to the centre of the field, Chicago kicked, and Beard ran ten yards before he was downed. Butterworth then punted the ball to Chicago's ten-yard line, but Henry fumbled it, and was compelled to make a safety.

When play was resumed, Butterworth made one of the best runs of the day, carrying the ball 35 yards, and over the line for a touch-down. Hickok kicked another goal. This touch-down was made in three minutes.

Soon after, Butterworth unsuccessfully tried for a goal from the field. Weldner made the only run of any account scored by his team throughout the game. He got around young Hinkey at this part of the game for 15 yards.

The remainder of the play in the first half was distinguished by a thirty-five-yard run and touch-down by Thorne. Hickok kicked a goal. When Yale got the ball again, Butterworth kicked for 30 yards, and Thorne made another unsuccessful attempt to kick a goal from the field.

The next point scored was by Butterworth. The ball was on the forty-yard line when Yale got it and passed it to Butterworth, who kicked. When play was resumed again, Beard went through a hole at right guard for another touch-down, and Hickok kicked the goal. Soon after this Butterworth kicked another goal from the field, near the twenty-five-yard line, giving Yale 36 points when the first half ended.

Yale let up in the second half, scoring only 12 points. Thorne made a forty-five-yard run, carrying the ball over the line. Hickok kicked the goal.

Weldner was hurt and Jackson was substituted, but he became exhausted, and Cornish was put in. In the last few minutes of play Jerrems, Thorne, and Butterworth made successive runs through Chicago's line. Butterworth made the last touch-down of the game and Hickok kicked the goal.

Harvard scored 36 on the Chicago team recently.

Summary: Touch-downs—Butterworth, 2; Jerrems, 2; Thorne, 1; Beard, 1. Safety touch-down by Van Doozer. Goals from touch-downs—Hickok, 6. Goals from field—Butterworth, 2. First half, 30 minutes; second half, 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Alward of Chicago Athletic Club; Referee—D. Lyman, Jr., Yale, '95; Linesman—W. R. Cross, Yale, '96.

## DOCTORS, 24; "THEOLOGS," 0.

### Columbia's Medical Football Team Win Their First Game.

| Col. Col. Med. Dpt. | Positions | Gen. Theol. Sem. |
|---|---|---|
| H. Wilson | Left end | A. L. Whittaker |
| J. Ronane | Left tackle | J. L. Craig |
| E. T. Penny | Left guard | R. A. Turner, Jr. |
| V. Grant | Centre | W. T. Brown |
| L. Gillon | Right guard | A. H. Grant |
| F. Thendin | Right tackle | N. A. Wyn |
| H. G. Steward | Right end | H. L. Gaillord |
| E. C. Moriarty, C. | Quarter back | F. D. Leach, C. |
| H. W. Stiles | Left half back | R. H. Woffington |
| Campbell | Right half back | Campbell |
| J. Blot | Full back | L. A. Johnston |

The football eleven of the Columbia College Medical Department won their spurs yesterday afternoon by defeating the team of the General Theological Seminary in a well-fought game on the Columbia Oval, at William's Bridge, by a score of 24 to 0. It was the first game the doctors have played this season, as their eleven was organized but two weeks ago, and the crowd of medical students that watched the game was greatly pleased with the good showing made.

The doctors put the ball in play, and Stiles immediately went through the centre for 40 yards. Blot and Ellis did almost as well, and the first touch-down was scored by Ellis within three minutes after the play began. He tried for a goal, but failed. Score: 4 to 0 in favor of Columbia.

The ball was then kicked off and secured by Stiles, who made a run of 20 yards before he was downed. After considerable see-sawing, Blot got over the line for a second touch-down. The try at goal failed, and time was called on the first half. Score: 8 to 0 in Columbia's favor.

The Theologs began the second half by kicking off the ball. It sailed over the heads of the Medical line and was caught by Moriarty, the Columbia quarter back, who, aided by the fine interference of Blot and Ellis, ran the entire length of the field and scored a third touch-down. The kicking of the doctors was very poor, and again they failed to get the goal, leaving the score 12 to 0. The play was hard fought from this time on to the end. Blot finally got through for a touch-down, from which Tiedeman kicked the goal. The game was finished with the score 24 to 0 in favor of the doctors.

The "Theologs" did some good kicking, especially toward the end of the game, but they were deficient in team work and were not heavy enough to cope with the eleven of the Medical School.

## CRESCENT-ORANGE GAME

### The Big Football Contest of Amateur Athletes Saturday.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Orange Athletic Club men are very confident that their football eleven will win from the Crescent Athletic Club team on Saturday afternoon at the Orange Oval. They are taking even money from the Crescent supporters. Capt. Coyne is gratified at the way the men have worked in the games thus far, and he is carefully training them this week in team work and interference, so that there will be no flaws in their play when they confront their rivals on Saturday and make their greatest effort of the season to win.

Club members who have watched all the games thus far this season say Orange will surely carry off the championship pennant again, but then the report comes from Brooklyn that Crescent's men are also just as confident that their team will win.

In all probability young L. Mohor will play centre, although Webb, who is a model player for that position, may play in one of the halves. Mahor never played the game until a year ago, having never been in college, but he has developed wonderfully and is now a tower of strength at centre and a fine tackle.

Oliver and Buell are both powerful players, and they will probably be the guards. They could scarcely be improved upon. Marshall, Orange's fine full back of last year, who now plays in the line, and Sutphen or Webb will be the tackles, and they are good ones. Capt. Coyne and Collamore, both good runners and tackles, will be the ends. "Johnny" De Hart, from Stevens, who has played with Orange for several years and last year was Captain of the team, will be quarter back.

Cumming and Fielder of Stevens Institute will be the half backs on Saturday, and they are both ground winners. Gordon, from the University of Pennsylvania, Orange's full back, is undoubtedly the best player on the team. He is a phenomenal rusher and can make gains through any aggregation of players, while as a tackle no one can escape his herculean grasp. His kicking is scientific and masterly. Maynard and Hart of Yale will be the substitute backs.

The team will be the strongest Orange has put in the field this season, and the players say there will be few breaks made in the rush line. In anticipation of their victory the Orange men have ordered a lot of tin horns and are manufacturing a lot of new cries and songs.

## PRINCETON, '98, 18; "POLYS," 6.

### Old Nassau's Freshmen Worked Hard, But Could Not Make a Big Score.

| Princeton, '98. | Positions. | Polytechnic. |
|---|---|---|
| Heyward | Left end | Chapman |
| Lloyd | Left tackle | Badger |
| Gilmore | Left guard | Bachus |
| Johnson | Centre | Lichtenstein |
| Potter | Right guard | Crosby |
| Armstrong | Right tackle | Beardsley |
| Gross | Right end | Coiner |
| Graham | Quarter back | Blanche |
| Gregg | Left half back | Slocovitch |
| Ohl | Right half back | Moore |
| Burt | Full back | Madden—Jones |

The freshman team of Princeton were given a little surprise in their game with the Polytechnic Institute eleven of Brooklyn at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. Everybody expected that the New-Jersey kickers would roll up a big score against their opponents. The best they could do was 18 to 6. The field was not in the best condition for big scoring.

The ball was put in play by "Poly." It was caught on Princeton's fifteen-yard line by Graham, who punted it back to the middle of the field. "Poly" fumbled, and the freshman team, by gains through their opponents' tackles and a twenty-five-yard run by Gregg, carried the ball over the line, after ten minutes' play. No goal was kicked. Score, 4 to 0.

By another costly fumble, after the kick-off, the Institute eleven lost the ball, but succeeded in getting it again on downs. Princeton's line was charged with little result. Slocovitch was forced to kick, and Burt received the ball, but was downed in his tracks. Gregg, by a great seventy-yard run, scored another touch-down. Burt failed in trying for goal.

The "Polys" then braced, and Princeton made little impression on its line. Burt fell back for a kick, but the ball was blocked, and Chapman obtaining it, ran like a deer to Princeton's goal, scoring "Poly's" only touch-down, from which the goal was kicked by Slocovitch. Princeton made another touch-down before the half closed. The score at the end of the first half stood, Princeton 12, "Poly" 6.

In the second half Princeton succeeded in making but one touch-down and goal.

Referee—Mr. Brown. Umpire—Altland, Princeton. Touch-downs—Burt. (2,) Gregg, (2,) Chapman. Goals kicked—Slocovitch and Burt.

## High School, 34; Adelphi, 0.

| High School. | Positions. | Adelphi. |
|---|---|---|
| Lauer | Left end | James |
| Dickson | Left tackle | Off |
| Moore | Left guard | Thackray |
| Brown | Centre | Nichols |
| Barlow | Right guard | Crampton |
| Browning | Right tackle | Smith |
| Buell | Right end | Chadwick |
| Pulsifer | Quarter back | Berking |
| Weightman | Left half back | Donaldson |
| Clark | Right half back | Gunnison |
| Griffin | Full back | Munson |

The Brooklyn High School football team defeated Adelphi Academy kickers at Prospect Park yesterday in the Long Island Interscholastic League series. The academy team was outclassed, the final score being 34 to 0. High School's interference was excellent.

Referee—Mr. Safford. Touch-downs—By Griffin, 2; Weightman, 2; Clarke, 2. Goals kicked—Clark, 5. Umpire—Mr. Pratt.

## Lafayette, 28; Lehigh, 0.

| Lafayette. | Positions. | Lehigh. |
|---|---|---|
| Reeder | Left end | Best |
| Boericke | Left tackle | Houston |
| Rowland | Left guard | Keyes |
| Jordan | Centre | Baldwin |
| Reinhart | Right guard | Becarra |
| Lee | Right tackle | Budd |
| Jones | Right end | O'Keefe |
| Vincent | Quarter back | Holderness, Saltzman |
| Walbridge | Right half back | Thurston |
| Barclay | Left half back | Trafton |
| Sigman | Full back | Harrison, Fitzgerald |

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 14.—The old-time antagonists, Lafayette and Lehigh, met for the first time on the new athletic field at Easton today. Lehigh suffered a defeat after a stubborn contest, being beaten by the score of 28 to 0. Barclay's fine running and kicking were the features. About 4,000 persons witnessed the contest. Touch-downs—Barclay, 4; Reeder, 1. Goals kicked from touch-downs—Barclay, 4. Referee—Laurie Bliss of Yale. Umpire—Luther Price of Princeton. Linesman—Wayne McDurmont of Lafayette.

## Lawrenceville, 20; Andover, 6.

| Lawrenceville. | Positions. | Andover. |
|---|---|---|
| Rutter, (Captain) | Left end | Chadwick |
| Geer | Left tackle | Porter, Phillips |
| Wentz | Left guard | Harvey |
| Walton | Centre | Pierson |
| Edwards | Right guard | Holt, (Captain) |
| Cadwalder | Right tackle | Higley |
| Moffatt, Young | Right end | Barnes |
| De Saulles | Quarter back | Barnes |
| Dibble | Left half back | Branch, Durston |
| Davis | Right half back | Durand |
| MacNieder | Full back | Hine |

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Lawrenceville Academy football team defeated the eleven of the Phillips Andover Academy to-day at Lawrenceville by the score of 20 to 6. The Lawrenceville boys outplayed the Andover lads at all points. The work of Dibble for Lawrenceville was the feature of the game. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

Weather cold. Attendance, 1,500. Linesman—Mr. Morse, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Taylor, Princeton. Referee—Mr. Reddington, Yale.

## Football Games and Gossip.

—Stands capable of seating 23,000 people are being erected on the university grounds in Philadelphia for the Thanksgiving Day game between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. No big game has ever been played on the grounds, the seating capacity never having exceeded 3,000. Tickets may now be ordered at any time, but none will be delivered until Nov. 23. Any graduate or student of the university is entitled to purchase two numbered reserved seats, while not more than four will be sold to any member of the athletic association of the university. The price of seats in the Pennsylvania stands will range from $1.50 to $2.50 each, according to location.

—The same team that whipped the Princeton tigers at Trenton last Saturday played the eleven representing the New-York Philadelphia Athletic Club at Riverton, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The University of Pennsylvania boys won by the score of 22 to 0, in two halves of 20 and 15 minutes, respectively. The collegians found matters easy, still their opponents could not advance the ball at all. The game was more of a practice for next Saturday's meeting with Cornell than anything else. Some Cornell money has been sent to the Quaker City, but the Ithacans refuse to place it except on the issue that they will score.

—The Cosmopolitan Association Football Club are arranging a vigorous campaign on the gridiron. They have received several invitations for a game on Thanksgiving Day, and it is probable they will accept the invitation for a match against the combined team of All Philadelphia. They will visit Newark on Saturday for a return match with the Jefferson Club, and, as the latter are anxious to reverse their recent defeat at the hands of the Cosmopolitans, a good game should result.

—The football team of the United States Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point has arranged the following games for the championship of the army, which it now holds: Nov. 17, engineer team of Willet's Point and team stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., at Willet's Point; Nov. 24, United States Army Service Corps versus engineer team, at Willet's Point; Dec. 1, engineer eleven of Willet's Point versus Company E, Battalion of Engineers at West Point, N. Y. The engineer team of Willet's Point would like to arrange for a game on Thanksgiving Day, which date it has open on its grounds.

—The Polytechnic and Brooklyn High School teams, between whom the rivalry is very strong, have decided to play their annual game at Eastern Park on Thanksgiving Day, beginning at 2 P. M.

## Riverside's Regular Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen posted their selections on the club bulletin last evening. They were as follows: For President—John F. Fitch; for Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; for Treasurer—W. Walton; for Secretary—R. W. Harrington; for Captain—J. M. Gentle; for First Lieutenant—George C. Wright; for Second Lieutenant—J. W. Judge; for Trustees—Thomas Ward and E. C. Potter.

All of the men nominated are present incumbents, except Messrs. Harrington, Gentle, Wright, and Judge. It was said at the clubhouse last evening that a strong opposition existed and that a hard-fought election would surely result. The opposition party, it is expected, will meet in a few days and declare their ticket.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A bicycle airship has been invented by a market gardener of the name of Oscar F. Lewis of Saratoga. The inventor intends to make a practical test of the ship in the near future at some point in Brooklyn. He is sure of its merits, he says, because he has already tested it in private. The balloon part of the ship is 50 feet long and contains about 3,000 cubic feet of gas. The frame suspended from the balloon is made of aluminum, and in this frame is a bicycle arrangement. The wheels are worked by pedals, and are connected by belts with two propellers, one in front and the other behind. The steering apparatus consists of a sail 15 by 4 feet in size. This is moved by the handlebar of the bicycle. Fifteen miles an hour is the rate of speed claimed for the invention.

—If cyclists would only examine their machines carefully before starting on a journey, many an accident would be averted. In this connection a rider recently said: "To thoughtlessness more than to any other fault are due many of the inconveniences that result from bicycle riding. Once, and only once, have I started out even on a short trip on my wheel without examining it. It happened that in a run a nut slipped out and a fork broke when I was eight miles from nowhere. The result was that I had to walk all that distance and carry my wheel with me. That taught me a lesson I will not soon forget."

—Just when it appears that the century runs are at an end for the season some club comes forward with plans for the "last" 100 miles of the Fall. The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing, L. I., now makes the announcement that it will promote a century on the 25th inst. over the Jericho road to Babylon and return. The affair is oper to all wheelmen. The medals to be given to all those who survive will be unusually attractive, it is said.

—In a recent interview Zimmerman is quoted as saying that he predicts in a few years that eight out of every ten persons will be riding wheels, and that a mile in 2 minutes will be an ordinary occurrence. The "Skeeter" says that there are no "phenoms" on the other side, but that the best riders are quite fast. The pick of the foreign riders, by the way, can be seen in the coming tournament at Madison Square Garden.

—A peculiar cycling match has been made between J. F. McMahon and Michael F. Martin, both of Brooklyn. Beginning at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, they will try to ride to Coney Island on the Boulevard. Neither knows how to ride a bicycle. The one reaching the island first wins the match. The loser will provide a wine supper for the victor and ten friends.

—More talk has recently been heard concerning a cycle track for the metropolis, and the New-York Baseball Club, which recently secured the lease of Manhattan Field, is said to be contemplating building an up-to-date path. This would certainly fill a long-felt want, and good judges declare it would be a paying investment in itself.

—Thirty-five members of the Kings County Wheelmen will ride to Coney Island on Sunday on ordinary cycles. Capt. W. F. Murphy will pilot the party. Every fall will call for a fine, and the proceeds will be devoted to the sick trainers' fund.

—The showing made by Otto Ziegler, the demon of the Pacific slope, is particularly gratifying, considering that he did not compete as often as either Sanger or Johnson. His season's record stands thus: Eighteen firsts, five seconds, and three thirds.

—A fine track is being built at Los Angeles, Cal., for Winter training. The clubhouse will contain every luxury from a Turkish bath down.

—Sanger is open for an aengagement for next season. He says he has had offers from France to turn professional, but has disregarded them.

—The world's two-mile tandem bicycle record was placed to the credit of Fugh and Gerwing, at Denver, on Sunday last.

—Charley Wells, the California racing crack, scored ten firsts, six seconds, and three thirds during the last season.

—"Eddie" Bald will train at Montgomery, Ala., this Winter. Great things are expected from him next season.

## DELTA KAPPA EPSILON MEETING

### Semi-Centennial of the Fraternity—Reception to the Delegates.

The delegates to the forty-eighth annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity were entertained by the members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, at its house, 435 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

The colleges represented were Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams, Lafayette, Cornell, the Universities of Syracuse, Rochester, Michigan, Chicago, California Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia, Brown University, Colby University, and Rutgers College.

Among those present were David Bennett King, the President of the club; Jared G. Baldwin, the Secretary; Charles S. Fairchild, Col. Richard C. Shannon, who was recently elected to Congress from this city; Congressman John De Witt Warner, F. D. Pavey, Assemblyman-elect from the Eleventh District; Benjamin E. Hall, Alderman-elect from the Twenty-first District; Mark H. Dunnell of Minneapolis, A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank; Jesse Grant Roe, and William Boyd Jacobs, the sole survivors of the founders of the fraternity, which was established in 1844.

In connection with the annual convention, the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the fraternity will be celebrated. A pleasant feature of the celebration will be the presentation to William Boyd Jacobs of a handsome silver loving cup of artistic design. The presentation will take place at a banquet to be given to-morrow evening, at which Gen. Wager Swayne will preside.

The business sessions of the convention will be held to-day and to-morrow. The literary exercises of the semi-centennial celebration will take place at Sherry's this evening. Charles S. Fairchild will preside.

The invocation will be given by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell; the history will be recited by Congressman John De Witt Warner, and the oration will be delivered by Judge Samuel F. Hunt of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

## DWYER'S ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

### James McLaughlin Admits that He Shot the Real Estate Broker.

James McLaughlin, forty-five years old, of 1,315 Second Avenue, who Saturday evening shot and severely injured Timothy Dwyer, the real estate broker of 1,181 Third Avenue, was arrested last Tuesday evening at Poncuckle, six miles west of Rhinecliff.

McLaughlin made no resistance, and admitted the shooting.

"Dwyer took the bread and butter out of my children's mouths by the story he told Dunn, my employer, about my voting with the Republicans. That got me discharged from my place."

McLaughlin was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, and committed by Police Justice McMahon, without bail, to await the result of Dwyer's injuries.

The latter is in the Presbyterian Hospital, and, the doctors think, will recover.

## In Memory of J. Hood Wright.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Washington Heights Free Library on Tuesday evening resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the family of the late J. Hood Wright in their bereavement and acknowledging the great benefit his liberality had been to the people of Washington Heights by his connection with the institution.

Mr. Wright was for many years a generous supporter of the library, of which he was also a prominent officer.

# RELEASE RULE CHANGED

## Action of Baseball Magnates at Their Annual Fall Meeting.

### N. E. YOUNG RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

### Tied or Postponed Games to be Played on the Home or Visiting Club's Grounds—Other Business Transacted.

The National League baseball magnates held their annual Fall meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Those present were President N. E. Young of Washington, W. W. Ker and P. L. Anten of Pittsburg, John T. Brush and N. A. Lloyd of Cincinnati, J. George Ruckstuhl of Louisville, Chris Von Der Ahe of St. Louis, J. A. Hart of Chicago, F. De H. Robinson of Cleveland, H. R. Von Der Horst and E. Hanlon of Baltimore, A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, F. A. Abell and C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, E. B. Talcott and Cornelius Van Cott of New-York, A. H. Soden and William Conant of Boston, and George and J. Earle Wagner of Washington.

The Board of Directors—Messrs. Soden, Van Cott, Byrne, Hart, Ker, and Brush—met at 10:30 o'clock. A list of the games won and lost was presented, and Baltimore was declared to have won the championship. N. E. Young was re-elected President, Secretary, and Treasurer, at a salary of $4,000 a year for three years. Mr. Young has now been connected with baseball for twenty-seven years.

After the Directors had finished their business and had adjourned, the League delegates got together, and the meeting was called to order at 1:30 o'clock. Several amendments to the constitution were discussed and two important changes made. Section 26, which refers to the release of a player, was changed so as to benefit the ball player. Until now, when a club gave a player the ten days' notice of release, that notice was filed with the Secretary, who notified the other clubs. The club releasing the player could withdraw the release any time before the ten days expired. Now, under the change, as soon as notice of release is given, the player may try to make arrangements to play with any other club, and any other club may enter into negotiations with the player for his services.

Another important change was made in Section 45. This refers to postponed or tied games. This change permits postponed or tied games to be played on either the grounds of the home or visiting club, providing there is no open date on the home club's grounds. Formerly to do this unanimous consent had to be received from the other clubs in the League.

Mr. Robinson proposed that all coaching should be done away with, but this will be discussed to-day. Mr. Robinson thinks that the adoption of his resolution will do a great deal to prevent swearing on the grounds. He says that when a player is fined, the clubs pay that fine and the player does not care. Mr. Robinson wants the fines to be deducted from the player's salary, and then, he thinks, there will be less profane language on the ball grounds.

The magnates will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and, among other business that will come up, will be the question of paying 10 per cent. of the receipts into the League treasury. The New-York Club will make the fight for the discontinuance of the rule. Mr. Talcott says when the rule was passed the League was in debt, and this method of raising money was adopted. Now there is $12,000 in the Treasury. This 10 per cent. is divided equally among the clubs at the end of the season, and the New-York magnates can't see why they should be taxed for the benefit of smaller clubs.

The New-York Club pays in considerably more than any other club, and last season the 10 per cent. amounted to $3,500 more than the entire receipts from all the games played in the West.

## CORNELL TO HAVE TWO CREWS

### One Will Be Specially Trained for the Henley Regatta Course.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The decision of the Cornell Athletic Council to send a Cornell crew to row in the Henley regatta, England, next Summer, is hailed by the students with delight. Cornell will row University of Pennsylvania as usual.

As the Henley course is only about one and a third miles and the Pennsylvania-Cornell race is regularly rowed over a four-mile course, this decision will make it necessary for Cornell to put two crews on the water next Spring, unless Pennsylvania is willing to row a shorter distance next year.

The Henley course is 1 mile 550 yards in length, and requires a short, quick stroke, but Trainer Charles E. Courtney says that there is no reason why Cornell should not row this stroke. Cornell would, of course, prefer a race with Oxford or Cambridge, but the fact that the English universities row in the latter part of March or early in April makes this practically impossible. American college crews do not get out on the water much before April, and do not get into condition before June.

The Henley regatta is regularly held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July, the most convenient time for an American college eight. The amateur clubs that enter in the Henley are largely made up of college men, and the Leander Club, which has won the cup for the past three years, consists of Oxford and Cambridge men. Its crew last season consisted of six Oxford and two Cambridge rowers, and was thus presumably better than either of the university eights, though the shorter distance makes comparison impossible.

The difficulty yet to be overcome in carrying out this project is the matter of money. It will probably require at least $7,000 or $8,000 to pay the expenses of the trip, and this sum must be raised by subscription, as there is no income from the race. In 1881, in the days of four-oared racing, Cornell sent a crew to Europe, which rowed at Henley, and later at Vienna, being defeated in both places. This trip cost $3,500, and it is hardly possible that the projected one can be made for less than twice that sum.

The races in which Cornell will be allowed to enter are those for the Grand Challenge Cup and the Thames Challenge Cup, but as the rules do not allow the same crew to compete in both races, it is probable that Cornell will participate in the former.

## NATHAN STRAUS'S HORSES SOLD

### Bargains in Trotters and Roadsters Picked Up at the Kellogg Sale.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co. yesterday sold twenty-seven head of trotting horses, being drafts from the stables of William Pickhardt, Commissioner Nathan Straus, and James B. Smith. Most of the horses were bought by local dealers, and as there were few non-professionals present the prices will easily admit of profits when the animals are bought at private sale. The Alcantara colt of Mr. Straus's lot, which brought $260, is small, but well gaited, and, as Mr. Kellogg said, would have fetched at least a thousand dollars at the recent sale at Madison Square Garden.

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM PICKHARDT, NEW-YORK CITY.

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| Strongbow, b. g., 3 years, by Warren (2:20¾)-Lucille, (thoroughbred;) S. L. and S. Frank, city | $50 |
| Glandore, br. c., 3, by Warren-Kathleen, (thoroughbred;) F. Connolly, city | 85 |
| Cleona, gr. f., 3, by Chetwood (2:27)-Cleopatra, by Aristos, 2:27¾; Edward F. Verity, Massapequa, N. Y. | 200 |
| Pienipo, b. f., 3, by Warren-Piazza, by Sinderton, 3,003; Morgan Marshall, city | 160 |
| Behemuth, blk. f., 3, by Warren-Bethune, by Haroldson, 2:29¼; Frank Connolly, city | 200 |
| Trustee, ch. g., 3, by Warren-Hannah, (thoroughbred;) Frank Connolly, city | 100 |
| Hedwig, ro. m., 6, by Wilmar (2:29¾)-Nelly, by Black Diamond; John Cheney, Crown Point | 400 |
| Chetwind, b. c., 3, by Chetwood (2:27)-Olive, by Daniel Lambert, 103; Edward F. Verity, Massapequa | 320 |
| Olympia, ch. f., 3, by Chetwood-Olivia, by Woodburn Pilot, 344; E. F. Verity | 180 |
| Chatelaine, b. f., 3, by Chetwood-Olivia; Frank Connolly, city | 190 |
| Chetwood, 2:27, gr. h., 10, by Chichester (2:25¼)-Vanity Fair, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15; Frank Connolly, city | 435 |
| Washington, ro. c., 2, by Chetwood-Nelly, by Essex, 2:27¼; E. F. Verity | 170 |
| Sappho, blk. m., 7, by Wilmar (2:29¼)-Cleopatra; E. F. Verity | 400 |
| Cleopatra, br. m., 10, by Aristos (2:27¾)-Willful, by Colonel Moulton, 2:28½; John Cheney, Crown Point | 70 |
| Lawrence, ch. c., 4, by Haroldson (2:34½)-Nelly, by Essex; N. Thalman, Troy, N. Y. | 210 |
| Edmund, br. c., 4, by Sprague Superb (2:20¾)-Emma, by Wildair 11,715; Edward Wilson, city | 220 |
| Perathra, br. f., 4, by Sprague Superb-Petunia, by Wedgewood, 2:19; Edward Wilson, city | 400 |
| Walton, b. g., 4, by Sprague Superb-Content, by Conway, 2:18¾, (pacing;) F. H. Howard, Parkville, L. I. | 200 |
| Maud, br. m., 8, by Wilmar (2:29¼)-Moira, by Viator, (thoroughbred;) Frank Boyer, city | 135 |
| Baldwin, br. g., 5, by Wilmar-Emma, by Wildair; Frank Boyer, city | 235 |
| Hellia, rn. m., 5, by Wilmar-Nelly, by Essex; John Cheney, Crown Point | 175 |
| Total, 21 head | $4,530 |
| Average | 216 |

PROPERTY OF NATHAN STRAUS, NEW-YORK.

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|---|---|
| My Darling, br. f., 4, by Mansfield (2:20)-Leslie, by Kentucky Prince; M. Baird, city | $310 |
| Radiance, b. f., 3, by Earl Baltic (2:25¼)-Adele, by Leggatt's Mambrino Star, 2:28¾; Timothy Mahony, city | 160 |
| Alantara 21,050, br. c., 2, by Alcantara (2:23)-Satinet, by Wedgewood, 2:19; M. McDonald, city | 260 |
| Total, three head | $730 |
| Average | 243 |

PROPERTY OF JAMES B. SMITH, NEW-YORK.

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|---|---|
| Oldham, b. g., 4, by Haroldson (2:34½)-Stella, by H. B. Winship, 2:20¼; W. F. Brown, city | $150 |
| Graham, b. g., 3, by Gadsby-Lizzie, by Ethan Allen, 2:25½; W. Dubrow, city | 210 |
| Cosimo 21,236, b. c., 2, by Piedmont (2:17¼)-Odette, by Electioneer; John Allen, city | 270 |
| Total, three head | $630 |
| Average | 210 |

## BIG RACING FIRM DISSOLVED.

### John A. Morris Retires—Younger Morrises to Retain a Small Stable.

The racing firm which has been conducted under the name of J. A., A. H., and D. H. Morris, the father and his two sons, has been dissolved, John A. Morris retiring in order to devote all his time to the conduct of the Louisiana lottery, which is now located nominally in Honduras, but actually at Port Tampa City, Fla.

The young Morrises, Alfred Herman and David H., will have a small stable of about a dozen horses to race next season, providing there is any racing, and R. Wyndham Walden has been retained as trainer.

The Morris boys will try and build up the New-York Jockey Club, which is an annex to Morris Park. To this end a circular letter has been sent out, soliciting memberships at the rate of $25 a year, in the place of $50 a year, to which rate the yearly dues were raised a year ago.

It is stated that James Villepigne, the popular caterer, has refused to act as caterer at the clubhouse and track in the future, a fact which the few club members will learn with regret.

## Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Four and a half furlongs. High Point Belle, 108 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, won; Phoebus, 110, (Penn,) 18 to 5, second; Mistral, 108, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, third. Tartuffe, Carnation, Castanet, Parthenia, and Turquois also ran. Time—0:56¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Four and a half furlongs. Harris, 107 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Pouch colt, 108, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, second; Edna May, 106, (E. Tribe,) 8 to 1, third. Lady Richmond, Pandora gelding, Ina, and Mariola colt also ran. Time—0:57.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Five furlongs. Owlet, 106 pounds, (Penn,) 3 to 1, won; McKee, 102, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, second; Iola, 100, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, third. Wah Jim, Berwyn, and Anxiety also ran. Time—1:02½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Six furlongs. Longbrook, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, won; Leonardo, 98, (Griffin,) 6 to 5, second; Will Elliott, 106, (E. Tribe,) 4 to 5, third. Ninety-Seven, Fidelio, Senator Vest, Polydore, and Kenneth also ran. Time—1:16½.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $300. One mile. Lo Bengula, 103 pounds, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, won; Ella Reed, 102, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, second; Emma, 97, (C. Corrigan,) 20 to 1, third. Cockade, King Gold, Tuscan, True Penny, and Thyra also ran. Time—1:44¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. One mile. Ed Kearney, 108 pounds, (Simms,) 9 to 10, won; Miss Dixie, 99, (R. Doggett,) 5 to 2, second; Tom Skidmore, 102, (Griffin,) 11 to 5, third. Connors also ran. Time—1:44¼.

## Newport Residents Against Racing.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—A remonstrance has been sent to Prescott Lawrence, President of the Newport Racing Association, protesting against the proposed plan to establish that organization on a permanent basis, build stables and a grand stand, and hold annual race meetings. The protest is signed by prominent Summer residents and townspeople, and is evidently directed against gambling and poolselling, though that feature of race meetings is not directly referred to.

## YALE MAY ROW OXFORD.

### "Bob" Cook, Now in England, Is Authorized to Make a Contract.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 14.—Bob Cook, the famous Yale coach, now in England, has authority to make a binding contract with Oxford for a match eight-oared shell race on the Thames between the two universities. Mr. Cook will probably return to this country in December, and then arrangements will begin, providing, of course, his report from Oxford is favorable.

It has been known here ever since Mr. Cook went abroad that his visit might result in a race between the two universities, but the matter has not been publicly discussed until recently. Oxford rows against Cambridge in March, but it is thought here that a date in September can be mutually agreed upon if Yale gives assurance that her crew will be on hand. There are many points to be considered in arranging a match of so much importance, and after all the plan may fall through.

It is thought that the Yale Faculty will very likely object to the students leaving college in the middle of a term and remaining absent for two and a half months, as would be the case should the match be made. Oxford, it is understood on very reliable authority, is extremely anxious to meet the Yale crew.

## Sporting News in Brief.

—The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association will have its annual Fall games and reception on Thanksgiving Eve, at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard. About every athlete in the regiment is in training for the contests, which are as follows: 70-yard handicap, 220-yard sprint for novices, 220-yard hurdle handicap, quarter-mile handicap, 660-yard run for novices, one-mile handicap, potato race, bayonet race for novices, putting 16-pound shot, obstacle race, one-mile bicycle handicap, and two-mile bicycle race. Diamonds will be given as prizes to the first three men in each event. The games will start promptly at 8 o'clock, and the dancing will begin at 10. The Twenty-second Regiment Band will furnish the music.

—A new bowling league has just been formed—the Bloomfield (N. J.) Cycling and Athletic Association, the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, the Columbia Club of Hoboken, and the South Orange Field Club. F. A. Wright of South Orange has been elected President and H. H. Lake of Bloomfield Secretary-Treasurer. Each club will play two match games on home alleys, two match games on opponents' alleys, and two match games on neutral alleys with each of the other teams. The league will be known as the Suburban Athletic Club Bowling League.

—A boxing tournament that promises clever work with the gloves will be given on Dec. 6 and 8 by the Brighton Athletic Club, at Schellein's Assembly Rooms, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn. The two bouts will be given on the first-mentioned date. Gold medals will be given to the first and second in the 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound classes, which will make up the programme. The ent

# SCHAEFER IS FAR BEHIND

## Napoleon Ives Playing a Very Brilliant Game of Billiards.

### TWO PRETTY RUNS BY THE YOUNG PLAYER

### Critics Admit that Schaefer Has a Poor Chance—Marked Improvement in Ives's Work—Schaefer's Great Shot.

With each night's play Ives is increasing his lead in the billiard match in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. At the end of the game last night Schaefer had scored only 1082 points, while Ives had rolled up 1,800. With the old champion defeat looks inevitable, but with commendable pluck he keeps pegging away in hopes of having a few good innings.

For many years Schaefer has been the idol of the sporting fraternity. They looked upon him as being invincible, and was always a favorite with bettors on acount of his many evidences of gameness in crucial tests. In this city, particularly, when billiards were discussed, the followers of the sport would seldom admit that Schaefer had any equal. Now, however, it is different.

Young Ives, by his work during the last few nights, has caused the critics of the metropolis to lose faith in Schaefer's powers. They saw the best work ever performed in a similar match by the young aspirant for championship honors, and the chances are that Ives will have trouble in ever arranging a match with the present generation of billiard players.

For a score of years the old-timers have had matters their own way, but Ives has broken up the combination of veterans, and for a time at least there will be no question as regards the billiard champion.

That Schaefer has lost his old-time form is admitted on all sides, but the chances are that at his best he could never beat the game put up by Ives in the present match. Schaefer probably realizes this, for he played last night as though he regarded defeat as a certainty. His highest run was only 61, and he appeared to lose his stroke on different occasions when he had the balls in good position.

The best shot of the match, however, was made by the "Wizard" in his run of 38. It was a massé into the corner and out, and evoked a loud outburst of applause.

Ives also made a pretty shot—a draw from the side rail across the table and back again, bringing the balls all together.

Ives began last night's play with the balls bunched in the upper left-hand corner. After making 9 points he failed to count while trying to gather the balls. Then Schaefer tried to reduce the lead of his younger rival, but he only managed to score 29 buttons, he, too, missing by taking a difficult shot with a view to getting position.

It was at this juncture that Ives again distinguished himself. On his first effort to gather he was successful, and then he began to score points with clockwork regularity. In and out of balk the balls went, and merrily they clicked, making welcome music to the ears of Ives and his backers. With Schaefer and his admirers, however, it was different. They looked on in silence, and, although they saw grand billiard playing, it was nevertheless not enjoyable.

"Dick" Roche, the Western sporting man, was one of this number. He backed Schaefer for $2,500 against Ives. The same can also be said of several Eastern bookmakers. They took the "tip" from the Schaefer camp, and wagered sums large and small on the result. They had heard stories of big runs and record-breaking averages made by the "Wizard" at his practice hall on Third Avenue, and thought that it was like finding money to back Schaefer. Since the start of the match, however, their minds have been changed. They saw a wonderfully improved man in Ives.

Even when Schaefer finished ahead at the end of the first night's play they did not feel encouraged, and many were inclined to hedge. Later events have caused them to regret having placed any confidence in the Third Avenue tip. With each inning Ives increased his lead, and only the most remarkable kind of billiard playing on the part of Schaefer will save him from an overwhelming defeat.

Up and down the table the "Napoleon" went, holding the balls in check and apparently making them roll just where he pleased. As he reached 100 the ivories broke badly, but he soon got them in hand again, and when the marker announced the century there was loud cheering. The red-faced fat man who played an important part in Monday night's entertainment was again on hand. It was not until Ives had completed 150 points that he made his presence known.

"Dear me! Dear me!. He's a wonder!", he remarked. "I really believe that he could give Schaefer part of a discount." Whereupon the friends of Schaefer within ear shotlooked daggers at him. But he was not feazed a particle, and later, when Ives missed, after tallying 157, he ventured sympathetically: "That's right, boy; give the old man a chance."

Ives's run was another of the very pretty exhibitions that he has given since the opening of this match. He was not called upon often to make hard shots, a state of affairs due to the remarkably skillful position play. Schaefer at this point looked up at the blackboard and shook his head when he saw the score—Ives, 1,366; Schaefer, 861.

Ives, in the two following innings, only gathered 7 points, but in his next turn at the cue he got the balls going again, and ran 78. This he followed with 21, and later with 124. The latter run again gave Ives an opportunity to do some gentle nursing. He got the balls about three inches from the balk line on the left-hand side of the table, worked down to the upper cushion without once getting the ivories in the chalk lines, making a few points by just touching the cue ball, and then sending the red to the cushion for poshort rail, and then started on his journey points; then he worked his way across the stort rail, and then started on his journey back to the lower end of the table. Schaefer stood close to the table, without uttering a word, but his face was a picture. He was sad and forlorn, and gazed in wonderment at the pretty work of his adversary.

"Take a seat, Shaefer," said the fat man with the red face, "and enjoy the game in comfort."

Schaefer smiled and sat down. Ives continued to score until he had rolled up 124. Then a massé seemed to lose its strength and roll off, and he ended his inning. At this juncture the figures were: Ives, 1,596; Schaefer, 971.

Runs of 67, 92, and 43 followed, and the young expert finished the game in the eleventh inning, with the score 1,800 to 1,082 in his favor.

Schaefer's work last night was disappointing to his friends. His highest run was 61, and he only averaged 25. The score follows:

| Innings. | Ives. | Total. | Schaefer. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 181 | 1,209 | 47 | 832 |
| 27 | 157 | 1,366 | 29 | 861 |
| 28 | 1 | 1,367 | 6 | 867 |
| 29 | 6 | 1,373 | 23 | 890 |
| 30 | 78 | 1,451 | 11 | 901 |
| 31 | 21 | 1,472 | 9 | 910 |
| 32 | 124 | 1,596 | 61 | 971 |
| 33 | 37 | 1,633 | | 971 |
| 34 | 92 | 1,755 | 38 | 1,009 |
| 35 | 2 | 1,757 | 53 | 1,062 |
| 36 | 43 | 1,800 | 20 | 1,082 |

Average for night's play: Ives, 54 6-11; Schaefer, 25. Grand averages: Ives, 50; Schaefer, 30 1-18.

Best runs for night's play: Ives, 157; Schaefer, 61. Best run of match: Ives, 223; Schaefer, 159.
Referee—A. C. Anson.
Marker—Budd Scofield.
Time—Two hours.

To-night Ives will begin play again with the balls in a bad position near the lower rail.

### Great Show of Harness Horses.

On Saturday afternoon at 3:50 Monroe Salisbury has agreed to exhibit at the Garden his famous string of trotters and pacers. These include the fastest trotter in the world, Allx, 2:03¾; the fastest pacing stallion, John R. Gentry, 2:03¾; the fastest two-year-old in the world, Directly, with a record of 2:07¾; Flying Jib, the phenomenal pacer, who, hitched with a running mate, paced a mile in 1:58½, and who has a record of 2:04 made to a sulky, and the famous trotting pair, Azote, 2:08¼, and Answer, 2:14½.

At the same time and place Messrs. C. J. Harry Hamlin will show the fastest pacer in the world, Robert J., who has a record of 2:01½, the best time ever made by a horse in harness.

Here is a rare treat for the lover of the typical American horse.

### Ex-Mayor Grant to Sell Mac and Max

The annual sale of horses exhibited at the Horse Show will be held in Madison Square Garden on Monday and Tuesday next. Among the sellers will be Messrs. Thompson & Bland of Crawfordsville, Ind.; John A. Logan, Jr., ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, John Arthur, Isaac Strauss, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and E. M. Fulton.

Ex-Mayor Grant will present for sale his team "Mac and Max," both of which have a very high hock and knee action, and move admirably together. His other horses are Will Scarlet, Skylark, Hero, Diablo, Little Derby, and an unnamed gray hackney cob gelding.

## NO IDEA OF ATTEMPTING TRICKERY

### North Carolinians Say They Have Not Conspired to Seat Democratic United States Senators.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It is not generally believed here by those who are familiar with the present state of political affairs in North Carolina that there is any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington yesterday to the effect that the Democrats of the Tar-Heel State intend to resort to stratagem in order to send two Democratic Senators to Washington in the next Congress, and thus deprive the Republicans and Populists of the fruits of their victory.

The statement was made that there had been a conference on Monday between Senator Ransom of North Carolina and the Democratic leaders of the Senate, the result of which was that they had decided upon a plan by which the Governor of North Carolina would issue a call for a special session of the present Democratic State Legislature, which would choose a Democrat as the successor to Mr. Ransom for the long term of six years, and at the same time select a man for the short term of two years.

It was further stated that it was Mr. Ransom's intention to resign his present seat in order to allow his name to go before the Legislature for election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance.

North Carolinians here say that the story is ridiculous, and unhesitatingly admit that the State will not contribute any strength to the Democratic side of the Senate in the next Congress.

Said a prominent politician from Raleigh, who had previously discussed the subject with Senator Ransom:

"The statement that such a conference took place between Mr. Ransom and the Democratic leaders is utterly absurd. I am able to state on the best of authority that no such scheme was ever contemplated.

"It is silly to suppose that a man of Mr. Ransom's calibre would attempt to get by trickery what he could not secure in a fair and open way. The fusionists won in North Carolina, and there will be no attempt on the part of the Democrats to deprive them of their honest victory.

"The Governor of the State is a man of moral integrity, and would not employ base methods to accomplish such a purpose. Besides, the Democrats could not attain this object if Gov. Carr were to call a meeting of the Assembly to-day, for it would be the newly-elected members who would convene, and not the memers of the old Legislature.

"Proof of the absurdity of the story is the statement that Mr. Ransom is to resign and receive the unexpired term to which Mr. Jarvis has been appointed. The Governor's preference of the man for Senator, as is well known by every North Carolinian, has always been Senator Jarvis, and, while not taking any unusual part in the contest between the two men, it is understood that all the influence he could exercise in a proper manner has always been thrown to Mr. Jarvis."

## MEETING OF ORNITHOLOGISTS.

### Many Interesting Papers Read at the Museum of Natural History.

The second day's session of the twelfth annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union convened yesterday morning in the Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Elliott D. Coues of Washington presided. The attendance was large, and was composed of the active and associate members of the union and the general public. Several papers were read, among them being "The Ornithology of Sable Island, Nova Scotia," by Jonathan Dwight, Jr., of New-York; "The Tongues of Birds," by F. A. Lucas of Washington; "A Sketch of the Bird Life of the Lesser Antilles," illustrated by lantern slides, by Frank M. Chapman.

An exhibition of lantern slides was given by Prof. A. S. Bickmore and William Dutcher of New-York.

Members were present from all over the United States and Canada, prominent among them being Prof. W. B. Barrows of the State Agricultural College, Michigan; Judge John N. Clarke of Saybrook, Conn.; George D. Sennett of Erie, Penn., and Otto Widmann of Old Orchard, Mo.

There will be another session to-day.

## NEGROES BOUND FOR AFRICA.

### Twenty Were Passengers Yesterday on the Steamship Adriatic.

The steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line yesterday took out twenty negroes, who are on their way to Liberia. They are the forerunners of an organization in the South that is managed by Jere McMillan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who is trying to get 4,000 negroes together who desire to go to Liberia, the entire plan being under the patronage of Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The majority of those who sailed yesterday were mulattos. They were generally young persons, who were well dressed and well behaved. There were but two families with young children among them.

After they reach Liverpool they will take a steamer of the African Transportation Company to Monrovia, Liberia's capital, on the west coast of Africa.

It is said that 10,000 negroes will leave this country for Liberia within a year, each one of whom will receive a stocked farm from the Liberian Government, with implliments to work it.

### Hid Himself in the Coal Box.

Allen Burdick, a cocaine fiend, was last night taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. He went to the Third Avenue elevated station at 8 o'clock, and, after purchasing a ticket, went out on the platform, got into the coal box, and pulled the lid down.

He was induced to get out of the box and was held until a policeman came, who took him to the station house, from which place he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He had two bottles of cocaine and a hypodermic syringe.

## WATCHFUL CARE OF STATE FORESTS

### *BOARD OF TRADE'S EFFORTS FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.*

### Its Successful Movement to Secure Constitutional Provisions for Their Supervision.

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 203 Broadway, with President Darwin R. James in the chair.

Simon Sterne reported verbally for the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The committee was requested to put its report in writing.

Mr. Birney of the Special Committee on Classification reported that the request made to the official Classification Committee of the Trunk Lines Association that there be a reclassification on barley, malt, and lampblack, had been refused. The matter was referred back to the Special Committee on Classification and the Committee on Railway Transportation.

G. Waldo Smith offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation, declaring that the police of the city should be divorced from all political control and organized as is the United States Army or the State militia.

The special Forestry Committee, consisting of Edmund P. Martin, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Simon Sterne, John H. Washburn, William B. Boorum, Edwin S. Marston, and Peter F. Schofield, presented to the board the following report of its recent work:

As the committee has recognized, with no little apprehension, the continued denuding of the wooded reliefs of the State, it availed itself of the late Constitutional Convention to draft an amendment to the Constitution for preventing the further destruction by lumbering and all those evils consequent upon it.

Having been submitted on June 13, 1894, to your Committee on Constitutional Amendments and receiving its approval, this was duly presented to the convention then in session at Albany for its consideration. At the same time there was submitted with it by your Forestry Committee its report evidencing the necessity for the incorporation of this amendment into the organic law of the State. On Aug. 1 it was introduced by David McClure, after a consultation with President of the convention Joseph H. Choate. Its vital importance having been at once realized, a Committee on Forest Preservation was appointed, consisting of Mr. McClure, Chairman, of New-York; Mr. McIntyre of St. Lawrence, Mr. Peabody of Columbia, C. B. McLoughlin of Essex, and Mr. Mereness of Lewis.

In the course of the several sittings of this committee and during the sessions of the convention, there were present on behalf of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation Judge William H. Arnoux, William Brookfield, John H. Washburn, Simon Sterne, Chairman of the Constitutional Amendment Committee; P. F. Schofield, and the Chairman of your Forestry Committee, Edmund P. Martin. There were also present at these sittings in the Assembly Chamber parlor Judge George W. Smith of Herkimer, Verplank Colvin, Morton S. Parmelee of Malone, and Messrs. McClure, Forbes, McArthur, Goodelle, McIntyre, Peabody, McLoughlin, and Mereness, members of the Constitutional Convention, with representatives of the State Forestry Commission.

Addresses by Judges William H. Arnoux and George W. Smith, John H. Washburn, Verplank Colvin, and Morton S. Parmelee, as well as those of Messrs. Forbes, McArthur, Goodelle, and Edward A. Brown, demonstrated beyond dispute the necessity of such protection for the watersheds of the State as was expressed in the report of your committee.

On the evening of Sept. 9, having been presented by Mr. McClure in an eloquent and exhaustive address, it was debated in Committee of the Whole, and amid the applause of the assembled delegates was unanimously advanced to the order of a third reading. On its final passage by the convention, on the evening of Sept. 13, it received the same unanimity of support being the sole amendment accorded this exceptional treatment.

This action of the convention, which cannot be otherwise than far-reaching and fruitful of incalculable benefit to the manifold interests of the Commonwealth, has since then been indorsed by the people in the most emphatic manner.

Such a treatment by such a body as the Constitutional Convention inaugurates a new era in this country as to the policy to be pursued toward its woodlands. The absolute need of a more vigilant supervision of them has been made evident by the calamitous fires that recently swept over some sections of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Virginia, by which towns were literally obliterated, millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and, what was more deplorable, the loss of so many human lives, with the inexpressible sufferings that attended it, and which thrilled the whole Nation with emotions of horror.

Success has thus crowned the efforts of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation in finally bringing to a satisfactory issue this important question to which the people were seriously awakened in the Autumn of 1884 by a mass meeting held at Chickering Hall, and which was followed by the appointment of your Foresty Committee. Its settlement in this manner affords an additional proof of the watchfulness the board exercises for the public welfare, and in this instance for the protection of those vast and multiform industries having a direct relation to the subject of this report.

The amendment in question reflected not only the deliberate and impartial judgment of the convention, but, as was aptly and truthfully remarked of it in the columns of one of the leading daily journals of the metropolis, it was "the prime favorite of the people."

To its popularity, therefore, may undoubtedly be ascribed the passage of the other thirty amendments with which it was grouped.

In conclusion the committee takes much pleasure in calling your attention to the resolution unanimously passed in favor of the amendment by the department of botany of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and recognizing the efficient services of W. F. McConnell while at Albany, and those of Frank S. Gardiner, your Secretary. It takes this opportunity to acknowledge also the unifrom courtesy of the press of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as the rest of the State, and its great indebtedness to it for valuable assistance in placing this subject intelligently before the public.

On motion of Oscar Straus, the committee was directed to continue its watchfulness in behalf of the forests.

The Executive Committee of the board elected to honorable membership S. Dana Horton of Ohio. Mr. Horton makes the fourth honorary member of the board. He has been an earnest worker in the interest of the board for ten years, and did particularly good work in promoting the cause of international bimetallism.

The President was requested to appoint a committee to arrange for the annual banquet of the board. The committee will be appointed in a few days, and the banquet will be held early in January.

### German Salt Dutiable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Attorney General Olney has decided that salt imported from Germany is dutiable under Paragraph 608 of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, which contains this proviso:

That if salt is imported from any country which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act.

Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 14.—Fire in Robert Hance's feed store, in Monmouth Street, did about $1,000 damage this morning; fully insured.

## DUTIES CHRISTIANS OWE CITIZENSHIP

### *RELIGION'S RELATION TO POLITICS TREATED BY DR. JOHN HALL.*

### The Province of the Church to Show Citizens Their Duty Toward Their City and Nation.

"The Duties Christians Owe to Citizenship" was the subject of a lecture which the Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered last evening in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

"There is a growing feeling," he said, "that Christians should take a deeper interest in the affairs of the city and Nation than they have in times past, and the fact that so much attention has lately been paid to political matters deepens that conviction. There is an old saying that religion and politics have nothing to do with one another. It is of some importance that we should see whether there is truth in that general statement, and what there is about it that is misleading.

"Say to a stockbroker that religion has nothing to do with business, and if he lets his actions be controlled by such sentiment, see what injury may be done to the man and to those who deal with him. We must not take it as absolute truth that religion and politics have nothing to do with one another. In England it is quite true that it is not the province of the Established Church to tell the people whether they shall vote for Tory or Liberal candidates, nor is it the province of the Church in this country to tell men whether to vote the Democratic or the Republican ticket, but it is the province of the Church to tell the people what are the duties of Christian citizenship. Ministers in the pulpit ought to tell the people what they ought to do as citizens and patriots. In London there is a growing feeling of the necessity for reform in city affairs, and the 28th of last month was designated as Reform Sunday, and ninety-five ministers of the Church of England and many Noncomformists preached on that subject. The result will undoubtedly be the leading to many reforms.

"If men are found in public life making promises to the public which they forget as soon as they attain their object, there is a forgetfulness of truth, and we ought to draw an application from it for our own guidance. Men are to think of justice and stand up for it and deprecate injustice. If men who are in office allow criminals to escape because they are befriended by their party, there is a palpable injustice. If men are raised to public positions where they are called upon to make laws for the people and are willing to be approached in lobbies and have their votes swayed in a particular direction by bribes, there is impurity, and Christian citizens are to think of these things. If men seek to represent the community in office and it can be shown that they have been in jail or ought to have been in prison, they are not of good report, and they who take note of such things should keep it in mind.

"I was present during a debate in the British House of Commons when one of my countrymen on the floor uttered such disrespectful language to the Speaker that he had to be removed, and then the other members of his party shook their fists at the Speaker. I thought if they would act thus in the British House of Commons, what would they do in a Parliament of their own.

"Christian people in these large cities ought to have a deeper sense of responsibility than they have had. We ought to be patriotic and love our land and fellow-citizens for our own sake and the country. Christian people should make themselves so felt in local politics that preparatory meetings of organization should be convened in places different from where they are now held. Multitudes of right-minded men won't attend them because they are held in saloons. We ought to contend against evils of that nature and endeavor to have all ruled out that is not of good report and pure. I am not without hope that the efforts made during the last few weeks in that direction in this city wil result beneficially."

### Tea at the Portrait Exhibition.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the exhibition of the portraits of women at the Academy of Design, many out-of-town visitors being present.

The exhibition now has a regular patronage, many well-known persons having fallen into the habit of visiting the galleries almost every day.

The management has made preparations for an unusually large attendance to-day, when the second Thursday afternoon tea and concert will be given in the lower hall. Mrs. John A. Lowery and Mrs. H. W. Gray will have charge of the tea room and Thorley will provide floral decorations.

### *THE WEATHER FORECAST*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, fair, westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, south winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, warmer in western portion, winds shifting to southeast, rain Friday. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, westerly to southerly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly, rain Friday. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer in western portion, winds shifting to southerly. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, winds shifting to southerly, probably rain Friday. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portions, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, warmer in eastern portion, southerly to westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, increasing south winds. OHIO, partly cloudy, followed by showers in northern portion, warmer, increasing south winds. INDIANA, fair in southern, rain in northern portion, warmer, increasing south winds. ILLINOIS, fair in southern, fair, followed by rain, in northern portion, warmer, increasing south winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness and rain in northwest portion, warmer, increasing south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain in the evening, warmer, high southeast winds. WISCONSIN, rain, warmer in eastern portion, high south, shifting by Thursday night to northwest, winds. MINNESOTA, rain, probably changing to snow in the evening, colder in western portion, cold wave in western portion by Thursday night, winds shifting to northwest. SOUTH DAKOTA, rain, changing to snow by Thursday night, colder, cold wave in central and western portions by Thursday evening, winds shifting to north. NEBRASKA, generally fair, cold wave in central and western portion by Thursday evening, winds shifting to northwest. IOWA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, high south to west winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer, except in extreme northwest portion, south to west winds. NORTH DAKOTA, rain, changing to snow, cold wave by Thursday evening, high north winds. KANSAS, fair, southwest winds. COLORADO, fair, colder, northwest winds. MONTANA, snow, cold wave, high north winds.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Superior, except at Duluth. A storm of marked energy has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory, and is central this evening over Manitoba, attended by chinook winds on the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope and the Upper Missouri Valley, where the temperature has risen 20° to 30°. The barometer is high over the Southern States, and a ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to the North Pacific coast. Rain has fallen along the immediate Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Nova Scotia, and snow flurries have occurred over the lower lake regions, elsewhere the weather has been fair. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast States, the Ohio, Middle, and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest Thursday. Rain will occur in the lake region and Northwest Thursday, and rain may be expected in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States Friday. The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi River, and a cold wave will overspread the Northwestern States by Thursday night.


## Instruction—City Schools.

**LANGUAGES.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (23d St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES
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Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instruction.—By competent lady teacher at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address Box 614 Post Office, New-York.

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A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA:
Special Trains of Magnificent Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars ACROSS THE CONTINENT at Frequent Intervals for Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, etc.
The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holders entire freedom to movement on the Pacific Coast, and on the return journey if desired.
Tours to Mexico by Special Vestibuled Trains.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to All Points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning whether information regarding independent tickets, California or Mexico tour is desired.
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## Auction Sales.

At Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVENUE,
This THURSDAY, November 15th, and following days at 2 o'clock.
ALSO
This Thursday and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock.
SALE AT AUCTION
of the Le Metayer de Guy
Napoleonic Collection.
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A Large and Varied Assortment of
MAHOGANY, CEDAR,
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Sale will begin promptly at 12:30.
Catalogues, &c., will be furnished upon application to Mason & Co., Limited, foot of Seventh Street and East River.

## Winter Resorts.

THE HOTEL BONAIR,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Will open Dec. 15, 1894. This new and elegant hotel is situated in one of the most delightful sections of the South.
It stands on the crest of the hills overlooking the Savannah Valley, three hundred feet above the City of Augusta, from which it is two miles distant. The climate is mild, bracing, and healthful, the average temperature in Winter being 54 deg., while statistics show that it is the driest atmosphere found in the United States, except at great altitudes. It is without question the finest climate in the South for those suffering from overwork or pulmonary troubles.
The hotel is elegant in its appointments and liberal in its management, while its cuisine and service are unsurpassed in the South. For information in regard to rooms or booklet, call or address C. A. LINSLEY, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until Nov. 25, 1894; after that date at Augusta, Ga.

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ARTISTIC STYLES at LOW prices and EASY TERMS. RENT WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. Fine tuning. SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS, $100 UPWARD.
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34th ST., 2 WEST, ONE DOOR From 5th Av.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table.

44 WEST 12th ST.—Desirable sunny second-floor square and third-floor hall rooms; excellent board; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable room to rent; first-class table and appointments.

175 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 31st St.—Alcove room, second floor; nicely-furnished; good table; references exchanged.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40, CORNER 21st ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; board and appointments strictly first-class; privilege of private park; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

THE HOME HOTEL, 148 ST. Ann's Av., near East 134th St.—Teachers and other educated people; rooms, with good board, $3.50 weekly and upward; life guests of sixty-five years, $300 entrance fee.

SAN MARCO, 21 West 32d St.
Select family house; suites, with private bath and toilets; second floor; moderate rates; hotel service.

## Furnished Rooms.

1.—22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room, references.

15th ST., 202 EAST.—Large and small rooms; heated; handsomely furnished; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Fine location; handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; singly or en suite; references.

22 AND 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults, without board; references.

36th ST., 56 WEST.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; reference.

31st ST., 52 EAST.—For gentlemen; newly furnished; can give choice; exceptionally pleasant.

48 WEST 35th ST.—Two connecting rooms; large and small private bath; breakfast; prices moderate.

55 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 25th St.—Second floor; private bath; en suite or single; rooms to gentlemen.

58th ST., EAST, 135.—Large, clean, well-furnished rooms; $5 per week; also hall room.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Comfortably furnished room and dressing room, with all improvements, for a gentleman.

127 WEST 47th.—Large, handsome-furnished rooms to rent; location convenient to all cars; terms reasonable.

A LARGE, SQUARE WELL-FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, at a very reasonable rent; house is one block from elevated station. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner of 34th St.

## Hotels.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
will offer a few
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS
to
Permanent Families,
For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms.
Will be open for inspection this week.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES,
Proprietor.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.
This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
AMERICAN PLAN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
52d St. and 5th Av.
The ideal family hotel of the city. Quiet, comfortable, and exclusive. Spacious, sunny, and elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, by the week, month, season, or year, at reasonable rates. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Hotel St. George,
CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

## Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, New-York.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1894.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, New-York, on December 4, 1894, certain stores belonging to the navy and condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of provisions, clothing, tobacco, bayonets, scabbards, old guns, gun carriages, metal, sulphur, blocks, rope, &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder for each lot by sealed proposals. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the general Storekeeper, Navy Yard, New-York. Proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, New-York, to be opened on December 4, 1894, and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, New-York. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date. A deposit of twenty per cent. of the total amount of a bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the material or articles within 30 days (at the convenience of the Government) from date of acceptance of bid, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. The stores must be removed without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Sale in bulk of stock of merchandise now at the warerooms No. 101

# COCKRAN ON THE RESULT

## Genuine Democracy Has Not Been Defeated, He Says.

### BUT DISGUISED POPULISM IS CRUSHED

### The People on Nov. 6 Condemned Men Who Had Betrayed the Principles of Democracy—The Income Tax a Most Deadly Factor.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran gave out a very interesting interview containing his views on the result of the election, its reasons, and its meaning, yesterday. It may be that Mr. Cockran will not again appear in the House of Representatives as a member, at least, until the mutations of politics may induce him to seek another nomination. His present term will end on March 4, and he was not a candidate for re-election.

It is reasonably certain that he will sail for Europe before very long. He will not say what his plans in this respect are, further than that he may have to go on account of his wife's health. Her physician may advise a European trip, and, if so, Mr. Cockran will go with her to Europe as soon as convenient.

Mr. Cockran has ceased all connection with local politics. His talk yesterday was on national questions. Having been asked to give his views as to the causes which led to the Republican victory in the recent elections, he said:

"To discover the causes which produced the great revolution of Nov. 6 no prolonged search is necessary. They must be obvious to every one who has paid the slightest attention to the course of events during the last eighteen months. The result was a condemnation of the men who have betrayed Democratic principles; it was not a repudiation of the principles themselves. Genuine Democracy was not defeated; disguised Populism was effectually crushed. The Populists had captured Congress, and the ship which went down before the storm of popular indignation on Tuesday last, though she floated the Democratic flag, and though some sterling Democrats were engulfed in the disaster which overwhelmed her, was none the less a Populistic craft, whose destruction will not prove a fatal or permanent injury to the Democracy.

"The Democratic party was elected upon the distinct issue that protection was a fraud. The protective system has been condemned by Democrats because by increasing the cost of production it diminishes its volume. Lower tariff rates have been advocated because whatever cheapens the cost of production stimulates its volume and leads to abundance. The champions of Republican protection have contended that cheapness was degrading, if not immoral, and as scarcity is the one sure defense against cheapness they naturally upheld a system which by increasing the cost of production maintained the dearness of commodities.

"In the last analysis, therefore, the Democratic contention was that abundance meant prosperity, while the Republican party contended that scarcity was the safest bulwark of national wealth. The people in 1890 and again in 1892 declared for the Democratic policy of low tariff and abundant production as against the Republican policy of high tariff and restricted production.

"The House of Representatives passed a bill which was universally conceded to be fairly consistent with the principles professed by the party during the Presidential campaign. When the bill reached the Senate its whole scope was changed and the purpose which guided its framers in the House was entirely abandoned. It was not even pretended by the authors that the Senate bill was a redemption of Democratic pledges; it was admitted to be the result of a bargain by which the votes in its favor were purchased or secured by the bestowal of tariff favors on certain industries and localities. While the Republican system of universal protection operates to restrict the general volume of production, yet, as each man's product is limited in equal proportion, the injury which it works is distributed with some degree of impartiality.

"A system of partial or arbitrary protection is much less defensible than a system of general protection. In the one the injury is general; in the other it is special. In the one case the offense committed against the prosperity of the people is due to a misconception of economical principles; in the other it is a case of sinning against the light. The action of the Senate in substituting a system of intermittent protection for the revenue measure passed by the House was universally condemned by Republicans and Democrats. Everywhere it was hoped and believed that the popular branch of Congress would stand firm in defense of its constitutional right to at least an equal voice in the framing of revenue laws. But the House of Representatives, when challenged by the Senate, fled panic-stricken from the contest under the influence of a threat the source of which was never disclosed. The bill as it passed both houses was so utterly inconsistent with the Democratic conception of tariff reform that the President of the United States, elected upon that issue, denounced it as an exhibition of party perfidelity and party dishonor. The people have but refused to approve that which the President refused to sign.

"But the most active agency in spreading distrust of the Democratic Party among the electors was the action of the House in engrafting upon the Tariff bill the Populistic income tax. When the incorporation of this tax with the tariff measure was first suggested among the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, I warned them that it would be construed as an assault upon property, and I added that if the Democratic House should adopt this scheme of class legislation, I had little doubt that the City of New-York itself would become Republican. My warning to my colleagues was widely published in the press as early as last November, and the late election was a vindication of what was then denounced as a statement too extreme to merit discussion.

"The arguments made in the House in support of the income tax were of a character which justified the assertion that the measure itself was inspired by a desire to punish the prosperous because of their prosperity. The possession of property was declared to be a justification of harsh impositions, regardless of the necessities of the Government. Now, in the whole experience of the human race, government has never been organized for any other purpose than the defense of property. When men had no possessions except their lives and limbs, they did not organize governments to protect them. It was not until men had accumulated property that they devised schemes for the defense of their possessions. In the speech which I delivered on this subject in the House I used this language:

"'Look at the whole history of the world, and, as you observe the growth of one government and the decay of another, you will see that where institutions have operated to protect property, they have grown and flourished. Wherever they ceased to afford security to the fruits of human industry, they decayed and fell.'

"If no Government which became hostile to property has ever been able to preserve its existence, how could a political party expect to retain the support of an enlightened people which was so hostile to property that it levied a tax that was avowedly unnecessary to support the Government, and which must therefore have been imposed as a penalty on those who came within the reach of its operations? In that same speech I warned those who declared the income tax to be popular that they would find there was more demagogy among the politicians than among the people. I told them that I had never yet known the poor men of this country to be anxious for the oppression of their richer neighbors, and, deeply as I regret the catastrophe under which so many of my political friends were buried, I am consoled by the reflection that the confidence which I expressed in the virtue of the American electorate has been vindicated by the manner in which Socialism and Populism have been crushed under the heel of enlightened patriotism.

"So far as the late election was a condemnation of the attempt to pervert a Democratic Congressional majority to the assertion of Populistic principles, the result will be beneficial to the Democracy. Nor can it be pretended that any feature of Republican policy has been approved by the people. Neither in the heat of the canvass nor in the tumult of success has any Republican statesman advocated a revival of McKinleyism. It is safe, therefore, to assume that the day of prohibitive protection has passed away forever. This surely is a Democratic triumph.

"The fundamental principles of Democracy were not an issue in the late election. The cardinal article of Democratic faith, that all men should enjoy before the law the same equality they enjoy in the sight of God, was outraged and violated by the majority in Congress, which attempted to create burdens that would have ultimately led to a distinction of privileges among the citizens. The chief advocates of this attempt to initiate class legislation have been sternly punished wherever they could be reached by the ballots of the electors. The verdict of the people was not a rejection of Democratic principles, but a verdict of incompetency against certain representatives of the Democratic Party. It carries with it a salutary lesson which I believe will be of lasting benefit to the people of this country. It proves that power gained by unholy alliances is an injury rather than a benefit to any political organization. It proves that something more than a party name is necessary to insure party loyalty.

"It proves that substantial principles rather than shadowy demnominations are the materials out of which durable political platforms can be constructed. When the party shall have learned that it is better to be in a minority which is Democratic than a majority which is heterogeneous, discordant, irreconcilable, and incapable; that the sacrifice of ancient and fundamental principles to the exigencies of a political campaign is unprofitable, as well as unprincipled; when it shall have proved that it possesses convictions and the courage to assert them, it will be called to power by the people of the United States, whenever they desire the application of Democratic principles to the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

## NEW DATE FOR LEXOW COMMITTEE

### *RECORDER-ELECT GOFF HAS GONE AWAY TO REST.*

### The Senators Not to Meet Until the End of the Month—Mr. Moss on Police Reorganization.

Recorder-elect John W. Goff has gone away for a few days' rest, and has left the Lexow committee affairs in the hands of his assistant, Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that the Legislature would be asked to pass a law that will reorganize the Police Department of this city.

"I believe the reorganization will be complete," he said. "Of course, there should be a single head, responsible to the Mayor, and removable by the Mayor for cause, after a full and complete hearing.

"I see no necessity for any other head than one in command, as, for instance, a Superintendent, who shall command the force and be the administrative and executive head of the department, reporting to and being responsible to the Mayor.

"The present Commissioners, Superintendent, and Inspectors should be relieved from further service, and a new man chosen who should have district Inspectors to execute his orders through precinct Captains and the uniformed force."

Mr. Moss also said that he thought the salaries were too high, and should be reduced to proper figures.

It is reported that the Republican leaders have already discussed the reorganization of the police force, and that Superintendent Byrnes will be removed. There is a rumor that John I. Davenport will be put in Superintendent Byrnes's place.

Chairman Lexow said yesterday that the sessions of the investigating committee will not be resumed on Monday, as originally proposed, but that they may go over until Nov. 26, or Dec. 1, at the latest.

His reason for so stating was because of the following letter he received from Frank Moss, junior counsel to the committee:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1894.

The Hon. Clarence W. Lexow, Chairman, &c.:

Dear Mr. Lexow: I saw Mr. Goff yesterday for the first time since election, and found him in a very nervous and exhausted condition; even now, when the campaign is all over, he is followed about by swarms of people.

He found it absolutely necessary to go away, and, as much as was his anxiety to resume the investigation, he felt that he could not do justice to himself by resuming on Monday next. He said that it was his understanding that the Senators generally did not desire to resume before Dec. 1. I promised to see you, and will call at my first opportunity, but at present I find it difficult to leave my office, so I thought I would write you and apprise you at once of the situation, though it is likely that you have heard from Mr. Goff by this time.

It seems important to me that when we resume Mr. Goff should be present.

Having said so much, I may now be permitted to join in congratulating you upon the results of the campaign. * * * I have worked so long for these matters in the dark and under discouraging circumstances that it seems too good to be true, but I realize that it was just this kind of work—foundation work—which made it possible to secure the present grand result. Yours truly,

FRANK MOSS.

Senator Lexow's attention was called to the story printed in The Tribune, that a deal had been entered into between T. C. Platt and Tammany officeholders to discontinue the investigation into the departments if they would resign on Jan. 1. He said:

"I do not believe there is the slightest scintilla of fact for the inferences drawn in the article.

"I have no idea that Mr. Platt would for one moment consider, much less give his sanction to, any such plan. As for the Senate, it is, through its authorized committee, the servant of the people. It has so acted in the past and will so act in the future.

"The committee will resume its sessions either on Nov. 26 or Dec. 1, at the latest, depending entirely upon the ability of counsel to go on with the work."

**Everybody Knows**

That GEO. C. FLINT CO. make the best Furniture. Stores, 23d Street, near Broadway.—Adv.

## THE TWENTY-THIRD'S FAIR OPENED

### *BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE NEW BROOKLYN ARMORY.*

### Gov. Flower, Attended by His Staff, Opened the Exhibition—The Company Rooms.

The fair of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, in their new armory, at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, was opened last evening. Gov. Flower and his staff, the regiment, and other militiamen, brilliant uniforms, and silks and satins in colors delicate and rare; music and mirth, festoons, and astragals, beauty of women and athletic airs of men, ushered in this great festival.

Gov. Flower, introduced by Mayor Schieren, delivered a pretty compliment to the National Guard in general, and to the regiment in particular; declared the fair opened in a phrase, and, followed by his staff, visited the booths, draped in imitation of the white buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago.

There are an art loan exhibition, an amateur photographic exhibition, the naphtha launch Vigilantia, always filled with beautiful women; the United States Hospital exhibit, the printing office of a newspaper, a restaurant, curios and war relics, marionettes, and magic performances.

The decorations of the company rooms are varied and exquisite. A is in dark oak and velvet, and Colonial in style; F is in dark, carved oak, with lantern chandeliers of iron, in the Elizabethan style; G, proud of its portraits of Capt. Everdell of 1828 and of Capt. Thorn of 1856-63; C was decorated by Herzog with four epochs of battles in paintings representing the Romans, English of Queen Elizabeth's time, and Americans of the Revolutionary period; D is in light green, which flippant members of other companies call Pistache.

The music by the regimental band began with a "New Armory March," written especially for the occasion, at which a parade of guests walked around the exhibition room, crowded and apparently endless.

The patronesses and committees in charge were as follows:

Mrs. C. L. Fincke, Mrs. H. D. Brookman, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mrs. W. T. Hatch, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. L. A. Fish, Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Mrs. T. E. Stillman, Mrs. H. T. Richardson, Mrs. S. M. Boocock, Mrs. E. J. Knowlton, Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Mrs. J. L. Truslow, Mrs. D. M. Morrison, Mrs. H. D. Polhemus, Mrs. C. C. Dike, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mrs. F. B. Candler, Mrs. D. A. Boody, Mrs. W. C. Spelman, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Mrs. D. S. Richardson.

Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. L. L. Langdon, Mrs. Joseph G. Story, Mrs. D. H. Houghtaling, Mrs. W. T. Lawrence, Mrs. John E. Leech, Mrs. J. S. Hollingshead, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. William H. Lyon, Mrs. W. C. Wallace, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. S. L. Woodford, Mrs. H. L. Wardwell, Mrs. Arnold G. Dana, Mrs. T. E. Pearsall, Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, Mrs. F. A. Ingalls, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. A. E. Orr, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Moore.

Mayor Schieren, Chairman; Charles M. Bull, William Brown, the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, Col. L. L. Langdon, the Rev. Thomas McLeod, the Rev. J. W. Johnson, George H. Southard, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, the Hon. George Reynolds, Dr. J. Atkinson, David M. Stone, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Warren S. Sillcocks, Cyrus E. Staples, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, W. Schwartzwaelder, William A. White, Nelson J. Carman, Jr., the Hon. George B. Abbott, Henry W. Maxwell, Father S. Malone, William G. Low, Charles A. Moore, Charles H. Levermore, Charles M. Pratt, J. F. Praeger, the Hon. Bernard Peters, Henry W. Slocum, Campbell C. Broun, the Hon. D. R. James, William A. Read, George M. Olcott, the Hon. John A. Nichols, Bryan J. Smith, Henry K. Sheldon.

The Hon. D. D. Whitney, the Hon. John Winslow, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, John Claflin, the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, the Hon. William J. Coombs, J. M. Conklin, the Rev. C. Brewster, Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, John S. Frothingham, the Rev. C. L. Wells, the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Joseph Faulkner, the Rev. D. H. Gregg, the Hon. Norman S. Dike, Sturgis Coffin, Francis B. Dodge, George W. Chauncey, the Hon. C. H. De Silver, Dr. D. H. Cochran, the Hon. S. P. Dutcher, Marshall S. Driggs, William H. Male, William N. Dykman, the Hon. William Hester, Henry Hentz, James McKeen, William B. Kendall, the Rev. Charles C. Hall, the Hon. Murat Halstead, Gen. G. W. Wingate, the Rev. John Humpstone, Dr. E. J. Whitney, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, Rodney A. Ward, the Hon. J. Van Cott, the Hon. W. H. Wallace, the Rev. Louis A. Banks, the Rev. T. J. Backus, A. B. Bayliss, the Rev. A. J. Behrends, William Berri, the Rev. D. Kelley.

Col. William Everdell, Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Col. Joseph G. Story, Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, Gen. J. B. Woodward, Col. J. N. Partridge, Col. H. T. Chapman, Jr., Col. A. S. Bacon, Col. Edwin Beers, Gov. M. G. Bulkeley, Lieut. Col. W. L. Ogden, Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham, Lieut. Col. H. C. Broun, Major H. S. Manning, Major A. H. Williams, Capt. M. C. Ogden, Capt. E. N. Norton, Capt. D. W. Van Ingen, Capt. F. T. Leigh, Capt. G. H. Pettit, Capt. H. G. Smith, Capt. C. F. Guyon, Capt. J. M. Ives, Capt. A. Frothingham, Capt. W. L. Candee, Lieut C. H Stoddard, Lieut G. W. Street, Lieut. J. O. Vonte, Lieut. A. G. Perham, the Hon. F. W. Wurster, the Hon I. H. Cary, William B. Boorum.

Major Darius Perry, Major C. E. Waters, Major E. E. Goldthwait, the Right Rev. W. A. Leonard, Chaplain C. A. Hall, Chaplain G. R. Van De Water, Chaplain R. R. Meredith, Surgeon G. H. R. Bennett, Surgeon E. A. Lewis, Capt. T. Jeff Stevens, Capt. H. L. Crane, Capt. W. W. Rossiter, Capt. C. F. Bostwick, William Brookfield, Daniel F. Lewis, Charles W. Ide, A. J. Pouch, James L. Morgan, Richard S. Barnes, Crowell Hadden, F. B. Richardson, T. Leeds Waters, Francis L. Eames, William H. Marsters, James R. Cowing, Richard M. Johnson, F. T. Aldridge, George H. Morris, Edward H. Van Ingen, W. P. Talbot, and Frank, W. Kent.

The fair is managed by the regiment, and is for the benefit of the regiment exclusively. It will be continued until Nov. 29.

After Gov. Flower's visit to the fair had been completed, the officers of the regiment entertained him at the Union League Club.

### Hard Labor for Jailbirds.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The ninth annual session of the State Charities Aid Association or New-Jersey was opened this morning in the Association Hall Building, on Clinton Street. Dr. George S. Mott of Flemington, the Vice President, occupied the chair, and Miss Williamson of Elizabeth, the General Secretary, was at her desk. In reading her yearly report Miss Williamson explained the very small attendance of members by saying that other New-Jersey associations of several kinds were holding sessions to-day in Morristown, Trenton, and other parts of the State. It was stated in her report that the work of the association had trebled in three years, and that all of the auxiliaries in the different counties had done well last year. Hard labor for prisoners was advocated, jails, the report stated, now being "comfortable stopping places for rounders."

The following officers were re-elected: President—Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., Morristown; Vice President—The Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., Morristown; Treasurer—Thomas M. Gopsill, Jr., Jersey City; Secretary—Miss E. Williamson, Elizabeth; Librarian—Mrs. B. Williamson, Elizabeth.

—George Lowell, General Superintendent of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago lines, says the time is not far distant when every locomotive will be equipped with an electric headlight.

We were years finding an underwear knitter willing to make the unusual sizes required to fit every man.

No reason now for wearing misfit underclothes—unless you buy elsewhere.

"R., P. & Co." New-York-made gloves for men are going to be as well known as the most famous English makes, if high quality and moderate cost count for anything.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

**WATERS PIANOS**

Elegant new style 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS Upright Pianos, with full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory keys, and repeating action, at only

**$225.**

Send for Catalogue with prices and terms on our new

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The lowest prices and easiest terms ever offered on strictly first-class pianos.

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

## MAY CONTROL THE ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

### *THE NEW-YORK CITY REPUBLICAN MEMBERS TO CONFER.*

### A Dark Horse for Speaker from New-York or Kings Possible—Talk of an Anti-Platt Faction.

Additional interest was given to the contest for the Speakership of the State Assembly yesterday by the movement on the part of the Republican members from New-York and Brooklyn to combine in a general cause.

An invitation, signed by Judson Lawson and Frank D. Pavey of the Twenty-third and Eleventh Districts, respectively, of this city, was issued in this form:

Dear Sir: It has been suggested that the Republican members-elect to the Assembly from New-York City meet together, in order to become acquainted, and, if possible, lay the foundations for as much unity and concert of action in matters of municipal legislation as is consistent with the individual opinions of the different men.

We have been requested to invite the members to an informal conference at the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 4:30 P. M.

We wish to add that this step is not taken with a view to promoting the canvass of any candidate for any position in the Assembly, but solely for the object stated above.

By some of the astute politicians this movement was regarded as an effort to bring out a dark horse for Speaker—some one from New-York or Kings County. It was argued that a consolidation of all the Republican members below the Harlem River might lead to a control of the caucus, and thus insure the defeat of both Mr. Fish and Mr. Malby, who are now believed to have the inside track in the race. But the few country members of the Assembly who are in town declared that if any such scheme were attempted the members north and west of the Harlem would unite on offensive-defensive lines and defeat the gentlemen from the metropolis.

Inasmuch as Mr. Pavey, one of the signers of the invitation, hails from Col. George Bliss's district, politicians of discernment imagined they saw a well-formed plan to create an anti-Platt faction before the session of the Legislature begins, to insure municipal reform and to prevent any coalition that might be attempted between Mr. Platt and Tammany Hall for the protection of Tammany office holders.

Col. Bliss is in Europe, but, as it was suggested, the cable is convenient.

### May Attach the Court House.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—The officials of this city have set up a claim to ownership of the Court House, County Jail, and other public buildings belonging to Hudson County. The Mayor says that unless the Freeholders pay the claims the city holds against the county within six months he will take possession of the property.

The claims in question are for water rents and assessments for street improvements, and have been allowed to run until, with interest, they amount to $5,312.24.

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

Cottage City, Mass., Nov. 14.—The interior of the Wesley House, owned by C. A. Wesley, was burned out last night. Loss, about $34,000; insurance, $14,000. This is the third serious fire at Cottage City within a few weeks, and all are supposed to have been incendiary. Officials and citizens offer a reward of $1,500 for the detection of the firebug.

Peru, Ind., Nov. 14.—A natural gas explosion at Wabash, Ind., this morning caused a fire that destroyed four stores. Damage, $36,000.

**Our Annual Thanksgiving Neckwear Sale.**

**To-day, we offer, in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, a large lot of "Fisk, Clark & Flagg's" fine Neckwear, new designs and best shapes, Tecks, Ascots, De Joinville Flats, Flowing-end and Graduated Four-in-hands, at**

**65 cents each;**

**regular value $1.25.**

**JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.**

*Black Dress Goods.*

New Importation,

Fifty pieces

*Black Crepon.*

The latest weaves, all wool, and silk and wool,

From

*$1.50* to *$4.50*

per yard.

*Lord & Taylor,*

Broadway & 20th St.

*Smith, Gray & Co.*

**Broadway, Cor. 31st St.**

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.

Four Brooklyn Stores.

We take delight in starting the foundation of a man's custom when he's wearing knickerbockers.

In fact little boys' clothing is our strongest weakness—our specialty, our hobby.

Economical prices, coupled with original and exclusive designs, are telling in our favor with accumulating power.

Suits, Overcoats, and Reefers, $5 to $30.

Do you know our $4 and $5 Shoes? We'd like your opinion of them. We believe an intelligent comparison will be profitable to both you and ourselves.

"Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" for November is out. Mailed free.

**FISCHER PIANOS.**

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS, 110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

## *CITY AND VICINITY.*

—Tiffany & Co. have a horse-show window that is attracting much attention. It contains specimens of their finest work in articles appertaining to the horse and incidental requirements. There are hand-painted menus, bronze horses, riding crops, whips, silver spurs and stirrups, dashboard watches, boot-pulls, and other novelties. The display bears that touch of refinement so characteristic of Tiffany & Co.

—Mr. W. G. Thomas of H. O'Neill & Co. has just returned from a rabbit-shooting trip in the wilds of New-Jersey. He either forgot to carry the proverbial rabbit's foot in his pocket or "there was something the matter with the gun," for the only thing he can show in the way of a rabbit is a stump of a tail and part of a leg. Mr. O'Neill advised Mr. Thomas to take a Gatling gun the next time.

—The Brewers' Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Isaac Danenberg; Vice President—William H. Clarkson; Treasurer—M. J. Groh; Attorney—Ashbel P. Fitch; Secretaries—A. E. Seifert and Richard Katzenmayer.

—The Methodist Social Union, at its meeting Friday evening in the St. Denis Hotel, will be addressed by Bishop Vincent of Topeka, Kan., and the Rev. Dr. Taylor of South Australia. Tickets or information may be had of E. M. F. Miller, 40 Wall Street.

—Philip Schultis, the pilot who was in charge of the tugboat E. H. Mead when she ran into the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield on Oct. 23, was yesterday suspended for fifteen days by the Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors.

—Michael Cappezzuto, the Italian who shot his wife on Nov. 4, was on Wednesday remanded for examination to-day in the Essex Market Police Court. His wife died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

—The Children's Aid Society announces that it has not authorized a theatrical company to solicit or to sell tickets for a performance to be given for its benefit. The society employs no collectors.

—James Kane, an iron worker, who was employed on the American Surety Building, in course of erection at Broadway and Pine Street, yesterday fell from the first floor to the cellar and was killed.

### Brooklyn.

—Franklin Bartlett in the Supreme Court yesterday applied to Justice Gaynor to change the place of trial from Brooklyn to New-York in the suit of Moses P. Prout against Alexander H. Chisholm and William F. Cary. In June, 1893, Mr. Chisholm sued Prout for $88,934, and in December of the same year Prout sued Chisholm and Cary for $40,000 on the same cause of action. Decision was reserved.

—The contest over the will of Edward S. Baker was continued in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate is valued at $50,000. The widow and four children object to the disposition made of his property, and claim that he was not competent to make a will. Dr. Westbrooke testified that in 1883 Mr. Baker was injured in the head, which possibly affected his mental capacity.

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court has appointed a referee to take testimony in the claim of David Barnett for $2,078.50 fees for services rendered the Commercial Bank as counsel before it closed its doors in August, 1893.

### Yonkers.

—The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Edward L. Peene; Vice Presidents—Thomas S. Walsh and Thomas McCaul; Secretaries—William E. Stelwagon and William H. Devoe; Treasurer—J. B. Odell; Directors—Stephen R. Peene, Charles Klein, Robert B. Light, and Henry S. Myers; Delegate to State Convention—Edward L. Peene.

—The Entertainment Committee of St. John's Riverside Hospital has arranged for the annual charity ball to take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, in Teutonia Hall, the largest in the city. A contract has also been made with Chauncey Olcott, the Irish comedian, to give two evening performances, and with E. H. Sothern for three performances.

—The steamer Creole Prince is unloading raw sugar at the National Sugar Refining Company's wharf. This is the first steamer to arrive at the Port of Yonkers. There are two Customs Inspectors on the vessel to see what material is taken off and that the proper duty is paid.

—The Yonkers Bowling Club's team, consisting of Robert Kellock, H. B. Steadman, C. R. Lawrence, A. O. Lawrence, and Charles Dando, defeated the Protection Bowling Club's team in Mount Vernon by 32 pins, and the Second Star Club by 171.

—The members of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club have secured Humorist Will A. Halliday to amuse them at their "stag" on Saturday evening next. They will also have good vocal and instrumental music to vary the evening's pleasures.

—The Committee on Charter Revision, recently appointed by Mayor Peene, is now at work on the new charter. Ex-Mayor J. Harvey Bell was chosen temporary Chairman.

—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt H. Smith have removed from Ashburton Avenue to 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New-York City.

—The water in Grassy Sprain Lake continues to rise and was yesterday only about half a foot below the overflow level.

—Several more of the new closed electric cars have arrived, and as soon as possible will be put on the road for use.

—An Old Folks' concert is to be given in the First Methodist Episcopal Church next Monday evening.

—The Knights of Pythias had a parade through the principal streets last evening.

### Westchester County.

—Some of the candidates in the recent election in Westchester County have filed the reports of their expenses in the County Clerk's office. William H. Lyon, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, defeated, spent $2,325.15, of which $12.50 went to the Democratic County Committee, $200 to the General Committee in Yonkers, $232.40 for postage and stationery, $388 for printing, $148.75 for clerk hire, &c., and $106 for carriages and railroad fares. John N. Stewart, Republican candidate for member of Assembly, Second District, elected, spent $278. Francis Larkin, Jr., Democratic candidate for member of Assembly, Third District, defeated, spent $548.77. Edward Martens, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly, Second District, defeated, spent $1,139.63, the principal item being $400 to the Democratic County Committee.

—The rod-and-line fishermen of Sing Sing are having great sport just now catching bass. They range in weight from one-half a pound to seven pounds. There are two rival fishing clubs in that village, and the members are trying to break all records and secure some of the handsome prizes that have been offered for the season's sport.

—Robert Brown of City Island was yesterday morning committed to the county jail by City Judge Appell of Mount Vernon on a charge of attempting to shoot Patrolman Albert Gleitzman the previous evening. He fired three shots at the officer, but none took effect. The officer had only ordered him to keep quiet, at which he took offense.

—A transcript of a judgment from Poughkeepsie was filed here yesterday against the New-York and Long Island Railway Company for $48,491 in favor of Oliver W. Barnes.

An hour well spent in looking over the stock of Free Wool Carpets and Rugs at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St. Low prices.—Adv.

**O'Neill's,**

**6th Av., 20th to 21st St.**

**LADIES' GLOVES.**

4-Button Pique Gloves, 98c. pair; worth 1.50.

4-Button Real Kid Gloves, 7 Hook, 1.10 pair; worth 1.75.

Full Line Men's, Ladies', and Children's Fleece-Lined Gloves.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Untrimmed Hats, All Popular Shapes and Colors.

2,000 Dozen Fur Felt Hats, Latest Shapes, 67c. each.

Children's Trimmed Hats a Specialty.

**GROCERIES.**

Fine Quality N. Y. State Sugar Corn, Solid packed, sweet, tender, fine flavor, 10c. can, 1.12 doz. 2.20 case 2 doz.

California Loose Muscatel Raisins, Large size, packed in cartons, cleaned, ready for immediate use, 9c. lb. carton.

Oyster Bay Asparagus, Choice quality, one bunch in each can, full-sized spears, fine flavor, 25c. can, 2.85 doz.

Choice Quality Tea, Mixed, (Oolong and Young Hyson,) English Breakfast, or Oolong, equal to any tea sold elsewhere at 60c. lb., 35c. lb.

*All Goods sold by us guaranteed as represented, or money refunded. We do not nor will not handle Wines or Liquors.*

**BEST & CO**

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

For A Boy

4 to 10 years old, this handsomely braided suit of blue tricot, with vest attachment, has the right fit and finish. It is not a "cheap" suit, but at $10.50 is a very good specimen of the kind of clothing for which many mothers prefer to pay a little more to begin with, because they know it will not only wear a long time, but look well as long as it lasts

And they also find it more economical in the end to pay $5 to $6 for our all wool suits for ordinary wear, rather than to buy the very low priced goods offered as "special bargains" in the general stores—then there is the additional satisfaction of having the correct style and fit.

60-62 West 23d St.

—Application has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for a differential rate between Chicago and Cleveland because of the differential allowed the Nickel Plate.

**Furs**

| | |
|---|---|
| Seal Skin Jackets - | $185 |
| Seal Skin Coats - - | 250 |
| Seal Skin Capes - | 165 |
| Black Persian Jackets - | 85 |
| Black Persian Coats - | 100 |
| Black Persian Capes | 75 |

of a style and fit seldom equaled.

| | |
|---|---|
| Russian Sable Collars - | 145 |
| Hud. Bay Sable Collars | 100 |
| Chinchilla Collars - - | 85 |
| Ermine Collars - - | 75 |
| Black Marten Collars - | 45 |
| Black Persian Collars - | 35 |

Muffs and Boas of endless variety and at prices exceedingly low.

**Furs, (Gentlemen's.)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fur lined Coats as low as | $60 |
| Fur lined Vests as low as | 25 |
| Fur Robes as low as - | 12 |
| Driving Aprons, Axis Deer, | 40 |
| Seal Skin Caps - - | 10 |
| Seal Skin Gloves - - - | 12 |

And a large assortment of all other Gentlemen's Furs.

**Fur Rugs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nubian Lions - - | $450 00 |
| Mongolian Tigers - | 150 00 |
| Royal Bengal Tigers | 100 00 |
| Corean Tigers - - | 60 00 |
| South Am. Leopards - | 7 50 |
| Asiatic Leopards - | 35 00 |
| White Leopards - - | 55 00 |
| Polar Bears - - | 35 00 |
| Black Bears - - - | 25 00 |
| Bears Ferox - - - | 25 00 |
| The Various Foxes - | 6 00 |

Also many rare Pelts, mounted heads and horns, and various curios.

**C. G. Gunther's Sons.**

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

*Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons request an inspection of their goods irrespective of any desire to purchase.*

Cowperthwait's Carpets, RENOWNED FOR WEAR.

Visit the New Stores, 104 West 14th St.

Thursday
Nov. 15-1894

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9=16

## DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S VIEW

### He Is Opposed to Allowing Saloons to be Open Sundays.

LOCAL OPTION IN EVERY BLOCK FAVORED

**He Would Also Abolish Excise Boards and Substitute a General Law —Dr. Albert Shaw Makes Suggestions.**

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is one prominent clergyman who does not agree with Mayor Schieren that saloons should be permitted by law to be open on Sunday between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., as is done in England. To a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday Dr. Abbott said:

"In the first place, I do not believe in any Sunday opening law. I do not believe that defined hours for opening on Sunday would be observed in New-York and Brooklyn any more than the defined hours are observed now.

"The laws are enforced in London and disregarded in New-York, and they would not be any better observed in New-York by allowing the saloon to be open additional hours.

"Second, the license system assumes that an excise board can be so organized as to determine how many saloons may legitimately be allowed in a given locality and what sort of persons may be permitted to sell liquor with the least injury to the public. As a matter of fact, this method does not result either in reducing the number of saloons or in securing a good quality of saloon keepers.

"I would abolish this system entirely and allow any one to sell liquor under such restrictions as a general law might provide.

"Third, these restrictions would forbid, as now, night selling, Sunday selling, selling to minors, &c. It would put a tax on the saloon, which should be made as high as the community would consent to—there is no danger that it would be high enough to repay the community the damage inflicted by the saloon business—and it should further include a recognition of the right of the people of any locality to prohibit the saloon altogether in that locality; in other words, local option.

"What should be the definitions of the locality would be a somewhat difficult question. In the country it should be the township. I should be inclined to say that in the city no liquor saloon should be opened on any block without the consent first obtained of the majority of either the tenants or the owners of the block. Possibly that would bring local option within too narrow geographical limits.

"At all events, the abolition of the present license system, coupled with local option, would put an end to favoritism and take the saloon out of politics."

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, discussed the question of excise with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"The high-license system in Minnesota and Nebraska has worked satisfactorily," he said, "and has become so well established that the question of license has been practically settled. In Minnesota the law fixes the fee at not less than $1,000 for the larger cities and not less than $500 for all other cities and towns. It gives to each city or town the option of fixing a higher fee than these, if the people of the municipality so decided.

"In practice, so far as I have learned, the cities and towns have not availed themselves of this privilege, but have accepted the figures fixed by law.

"There is in Minneapolis what is known as 'the patrol limit.' A law prescribes certain districts in the city within which saloons may be allowed to exist.' Outside of this district there are no saloons. The territory within which they are allowed includes the business part of the city, and the residence part is thus kept free from them.

"In considering legislation for New-York State, one thing, it seems to me, should be insisted on, namely, that the payment of a license to do business as a saloon keeper is in the nature of a contract between the saloon keeper and the State or municipality, and some regard should be had for the validity of contracts. It is not just to the saloon keeper, after he has paid his license fee, fitted up his place of business, and had it in operation for a year or so, to enact legislation which will drive him out of that business.

"I had hoped that the Constitutional Convention would put in a few lines declaring that when once the Legislature had enacted a law regulating excise, it should not be changed for a period of years. I would personally prefer that this period be ten years at least."

"Would you favor a high license?" he was asked.

"The scheme I propose would naturally go with a higher license than the present. If saloon keepers knew their business was not to be disturbed they could afford to pay a larger fee. A higher license would drive out the cheap, low dives and make the average of the saloon more reputable. This has been found to be the fact in places where high license prevails.

"As regards the enforcement of the law, the ideal condition would be far different from that in practice in this city—and in most, if not all, other cities in this country. If the saloon is to be licensed and an attempt made to regulate the hours when it may and may not be kept open for business, it would be better to have machinery for the enforcement of the laws immediately under the control of the Excise Boards.

"I am not sure that the police force of a city should properly be expected to keep track of the hour of opening and closing of the saloons. The police force has many other things to do in the way of maintaining order on the streets, giving information, straightening blockades, helping pedestrians, and preventing violations of the law outside of the saloons. I am not sure that it is any part of the policeman's business to become a spy to find out whether liquor is being sold, in a quiet, orderly way, after a given hour of the night or on Sundays.

"A corps of Inspectors immediately connected with and under the control of the Excise Department, it seems to me, could do this better.

"It would not entail a very great additional expense to provide the Excise Commission with a corps of men to attend to the enforcement of the excise laws. The work would be performed in better manner and the police force might perhaps be made smaller, because of the decrease in the work they would be expected to do."

**Isidor Loeser Gets a Divorce.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 14.—A decree of divorce has been granted to Isidor Loeser of Buffalo, N. Y., from Helen Pauline Loeser. The charge was desertion. They are both wealthy. They were married fourteen years ago in Germany. A few years ago Mr. Loeser came to this country and started a junk shop in Buffalo, but his wife refused to leave the old country. They have never had any trouble, but under the law a refusal on the part of a wife to follow her husband to a new place of residence constitutes desertion.

## POLITICS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

*WILL GOV.-ELECT MORTON MAKE RADICAL CHANGES?*

**Sentiment in Favor of Retaining Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter—The State Militia's High Standard.**

Never in the history of the National Guard of this State has so much interest developed in the appointments to be made by the Governor-elect in his military family.

The superb condition of the National Guard at present, the vast improvements made during the past nine years, the steady rise in the standard, are all regarded by the rank and file and every lover of the military forces with jealous pride. These ends have been attained simply because the guard has been managed by soldiers on a soldierly basis.

The conduct of general headquarters has more nearly approached the standard of the regular army than, with the single exception of Pennsylvania, any other State in the Union. Without the confidence of the rank and file in general headquarters these results could not have been accomplished.

The reports that have been put in circulation since election day that a deal has been made by which the selection of the new Adjutant General was determined upon weeks ago have already produced a disquieting effect among the military organizations in this vicinity, because of the introduction of politics. For the past decade the National Guard has been conspicuously free from this element.

"The beauty of our system," said a veteran guardsman last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is its freedom from politics. Gov. Morton, of course, cannot be expected to take that interest in the National Guard a man would who had been a member of it, or who was familiar with its history and had watched its development from a crude mass to a perfectly-arranged machine. It is feared that the Governor will select some figurehead for his Adjutant General, some undeveloped or inexperienced officer, who will think more of the pomp of wearing two silver stars on his shoulders than of maintaining the standard of excellence and the esprit de corps which now are so conspicuous a part of our military establishment."

A general feeling prevails in the Guard that general headquarters should be as thoroughly removed from political influence as brigade and regimental headquarters. As the same guardsman already quoted puts it: "Gov. Morton will serve only two years. Suppose he appoints a new Adjutant General, and his successor should exercise the same prerogative and select one of his own choice, and that upon the incoming of every new Governor a change should be made in all the brigade and regimental commanders because the officers in command are not of the same political faith as the Commander in Chief, what but disorganization and demoralization would follow?"

A decided sentiment is found in favor of retaining Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter. "The troops know him, they have confidence in him, and, moreover, they give him the credit of putting the guard upon a regular army basis," said Gen. Peter Doyle of Buffalo, who commands the Fourth Brigade.

"I can say that all the troops in the western part of the State, irrespective of politics, are in favor of Gen. Porter's retention. There is only one sentiment in Buffalo. Our military establishment ought to be as fixed as the regular army. Suppose the Adjutant General of the regular army should be changed with every change in the Federal Administration?"

Next to the Adjutant General, the most important member of the Governor's military family is the Inspector General. For this position the friends of Col. F. C. McLewee of C Company, Seventh Regiment, are making an energetic canvass. Thus far Col. McLewee has secured the indorsement of every officer in the Seventh Regiment and nearly all of those of the First and Second Brigades. As he has already served as Assistant Inspector General, his friends believe his claims will meet with success.

For Surgeon General the only name heard is that of Dr. Nelson H. Henry, the present efficient Assistant Surgeon General. As Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Dr. Henry established a great reputation as an organizer and in developing the Ambulance Corps of the National Guard.

## DINNER TO THE REV. DR. PARKHURST

**The City Vigilance League to Give It—Amherst Students Send Congratulations.**

The City Vigilance League will tender a complimentary dinner to its President, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in recognition of his services in behalf of this city. Gen. Horace Porter will preside.

Speeches will be made by Bishop Potter, Charles Stewart Smith, and others. Invitations will be limited. Applications for tickets should be made to E. S. Kassing, 152 East Forty-sixth Street, the Chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 14.—The students of Amherst College have voted to send the following message of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, an Amherst graduate of the class of '66:

"The students of Amherst College desire to give public expression to their esteem for an honored alumnus. They have watched with admiration and sympathy the beginnings and growth of the great work with which you are identified, a work that is proving of untold value to society and the State. While they see with interest the principles of moral courage and sound patriotism nobly held before the Nation, a guide and encouragement to all, they would express their especial admiration for the effort that is made to enlighten the foreign-born people of New-York and inspire them with the true conception of American citizenship and American freedom. Amherst offers to you, honored Sir, its heartiest congratulations for your work and for the encouraging signs of its power and success, as manifested in recent political issues. Be assured that the great lesson of patriotism and purity so nobly taught thereby will not be lost on us, who are looking forward to the years that shall lead us also into the duties and responsibilities of citizenship."

**Funeral of Col. John A. McCaull.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The remains of the late Col. John A. McCaull, for many years a prominent comic opera manager and proprietor, who died on Sunday at Greensborough, N. C., arrived in Baltimore this morning. The funeral was delayed, awaiting the arrival of Col. McCaull's eldest daughter.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States took charge of the funeral arrangements. The pall bearers were selected by Gen. Johnson from the Confederate Society.

The funeral took place at St. Martin's Catholic Church late this afternoon.

**Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be opened in this city in Music Hall, Friday morning, and indications point to the largest attendance and the most enthusiastic meeting in the history of the union. President Frances Willard and many other women of national reputation in Christian temperance work have already arrived.

## "BIL"L COOK'S GANG AGAIN

### Eluding All the Marshals and Police They Rob Another Train.

A PASSENGER THEIR UNWILLING ASSISTANT

**Forced to Carry Through the Cars a Sack to Receive Others' Valuables —Agent Wisdom Again Asks for Troops.**

WAGONER, Indian Territory, Nov. 14.—Notwithstanding the large force of United States Marshals and Indian police that has been surrounding the Cook gang of outlaws and pressing them hard, the gang broke through the armed circle of the law last night and stopped and robbed a Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad train at Wybank, a blind siding, eleven miles south of Wagoner.

The scene, as described by a passenger, apart from the anxiety and danger incident to the robbery, was amusing. As the train was being side-tracked the engineer and fireman, seeing the bandits, stopped the train and took to the woods, so that the robbers were unable to use them in forcing the messenger to open the express car.

The gang proceeded to place dynamite on the trucks of the express and baggage cars. Five sticks of dynamite were exploded, but only resulted in blowing holes in the bottoms of the cars.

One of the gang then entered the smoking car, while three on each side of it kept up a fusillade of bullets through the car. The robber who entered called for a volunteer to hold the sack, and, leveling his gun on a young man from Indiana, seated near the front of the car, said, with an oath:

"You better throw your wad into this sack; then take the sack and pass it along, and if you don't do it quick I'll kill you."

The young man begged for mercy, crying that he would do anything if the robber would not shoot. The robber, with the young Hoosier in advance, passed down the car, everybody but the women contributing liberally. The robber was not satisfied, however, shouting that not enough watches were coming in, and turned over the cushions of every seat, where he found many hidden watches.

Having passed through all the cars, the sleeper included, with a farewell volley the robbers left, taking the young Hoosier with them.

A few minutes later the passenger returned, stating that the robbers had taken him a quarter of a mile and then turned him loose. It was a hard matter to find the engineer and fireman even after the robbers had gone, as they were afraid of a sudden return of the gang. The train was delayed an hour.

All the windows were shot out and the sides of the cars were riddled with bullets. Seven men were engaged in the robbery, and they were undoubtedly led by "Bill" Cook, "Cherokee Bill," and "Dynamite Dick."

The robber who passed through the car is described as being a large, portly man, with ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and light hair, and wearing a false chin beard, but no mask. The robbers when leaving struck out for the bottoms between the Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers.

A posse from Muskogee and the surrounding country started in pursuit, but no tidings have so far been received.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—The Texas express on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which was robbed near Muskogee last night, arrived here this morning, much damaged by bullets and dynamite. Here is a partial list of the passengers robbed and their donations:

W. E. Hughes of Kansas City, presented a gold watch and $10.

Bert Wilkins of Omaha gave up $18.

N. G. Roberts of Houston gave up $3.50.

J. W. Springer, a lawyer from Dallas, gave up a gold watch worth $75, a gold chain, diamond, locket and $10.

J. Cannon of St. Louis, conductor of the Nina, gave up $50.

S. K. Bullard of Sedalia, Mo., Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, gave up a seventy-five-dollar watch and $15.

Porter Lindsay, $1.

Charles Worth of Parsons, Kan., trainmaster of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, hid in the stateroom and escaped.

**CRISIS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.**

**Something Must be Done Quickly to Put an End to Lawlessness.**

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 14.—Matters in the Indian country are approaching a crisis rapidly. The authorities, not only of this Territory, but of Kansas, are demanding that something be done and done quickly. The treaties setting aside the Indian Territory and making it exempt from the operation of all laws except such as the tribes themselves should impose are the source of all this trouble.

The attempt to establish laws and courts among the people too ignorant to understand or comprehend right from wrong and too indolent and indifferent to enforce anything but mob law, has only worked to protect the lawless and prevent the honest, law-respecting people from protecting their own rights and property.

Instances are numerous where the peaceful citizen has been punished and even forced to flee the Territory for attempting to invoke the law for his own protection.

This condition has been a standing invitation to the bandits and marauders of the Southwest to make their headquarters in the Indian country. During the early settlement of Kansas it was found necessary to make nearly every Sheriff and all his assistants Deputy United States Marshals. It was only in that capacity they were able to pursue the bandits across the State line into the territory.

Every gang of robbers, horse and cattle thieves, oprating in the newly-settled State, had headquarters in some of the wild and almost impenetrable regions in the Indian Territory, and from that time until now, a large percentage of the people living in the territory are strongly in sympathy with these outlaws.

The public is surprised at the rapidity with which these bands of outlaws travel from one part of the country to another. They plunder a town, rob a bank, or hold up a train, and in twenty-four hours are able to cover a distance of 200 miles. They have the active sympathy of many of the people, and are easily supplied with fresh horses every few miles. Their friends watch and understand every movement of officers and pursuing parties, and this information always reaches the outlaw band before the officers.

This condition of affairs in this country is just now receiving the careful, earnest attention of public men.

A conference was held a few days ago at which were present the members of the Dawes Commission, Gov. Renfrow of this city, and the United States Senators from Arkansas and Missouri. The absence of both Kansas Senators was severely commented upon, as their State is more deeply interested than either of those represented. While the conference was strictly secret, it is known that the entire Indian Territory situation was thoroughly discussed.

The present treaties and their character and bearing on the critical situation called forth the deepest concern, as they were regarded as the greatest obstacle to an early and permanent solution of the situation.

Gov. Renfrow and Delegate Flynn demanded such immediate legislation as would overturn the stupendous force called Indian courts, and that this Territory and the Indian country to the east and south be immediately made into a State. It was urged that this would work an immediate solution of the problem. It was also shown that so long as the present conditions should prevail among the tribes, all law would prove inadequate and all courts but a farce.

The head chiefs or Governors of the various civilized tribes were told that their tribal Governments were but organized and legalized systems of robbery and plundering; that for many years no tribal administration had been free from the arbitrary control of the worst rings and combinations of Treasury plunderers; that the entire influence of the "squaw men" was continually exerted in the interests of these rings; that the allotment of lands and settlement of the surplus by whites meant the destruction of the enormous special privileges enjoyed by these rings and the "squaw men."

What disposition Congress will make of the facts to be presented to that body is a problem. But there is no disputing the fact that, under present conditions, one bandit band will quickly succeed another, trains will continue to be held up, Post Offices and stores to be robbed, and murder and terrorizing to increase rapidly.

The bold bandits comprising the Dalton gang ventured across into Kansas and were annihilated. The Bill Cook gang, which took their places, is far more desperate and more villainous than the Daltons. When the Cook gang shall be wiped out, there will be recruited from the well-known desperadoes in the Indian country another gang, more terrible, even, than the Cook gang.

It may be interesting to know that one of the worst men in the Cook gang at present is Jim French, a full-blood Cherokee, and one of the best-educated men in all the tribes of the Territory. Bill Cook is the son of a respectable white man and a half-blood Cherokee woman.

These desperadoes have all the reckless bravery and cunning of the Indian, combined with the education and shrewdness of the white man. When unrestrained by law and the fear of certain punishment, this is a most dangerous combination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Commissioners representing what is known as the "Dawes Indian Commission" are in Washington for the purpose of making their report to the President. The members are ex-Senator Dawes and Messrs. Kidd and McKennon. The commission was created to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of Indians, consisting of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations "for the purpose of the extinguishing of the national or tribal right to any lands within that territory, now held by such nations and tribes, either by cession to the United States, or by allotment and division in severalty among the Indians of such nations, respectively, as may be agreed upon, with the view to an ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said territory."

Mr. Dawes, in conversation, said that it had not yet been decided what the commission's recommendations would be.

**ANOTHER APPEAL FOR TROOPS.**

**Agent Wisdom Declares the Courts Are Powerless.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Commissioner of Indian affairs to-day received the following telegram from Agent Wisdom:

Muskogee, Indian Territory, Nov. 14.

As I predicted would be the case, the Cook gang, estimated at fifteen strong, held up the north-bound train at 10 o'clock last night at Blackstone Switch, five miles north of this place. They robbed all the passengers, getting considerable money and other property. Nobody killed.

The courts are utterly powerless to protect us in either life or property, and I see no end to the trouble except the military intervene.

I must again recommend that troops be sent here at once. Please refer this matter to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and, if need be, to the President.

The utmost consternation prevails, and people lawfully residing in the Territory are at the mercy of the bandits. In the last few days this gang has committed rape, murder, and every sort of robbery, and the state of affairs is a shame and reproach to civilization.

The Secretary of War, upon the advice of the Attorney General, recently held that he was not authorized to send troops to the Territory, and it is said by the Interior Department officials that Secretary Smith is powerless in the matter. The telegram, however, will be referred to Secretary Lamont, so that he may understand the situation.

**THE BRIBERY CASES POSTPONED**

**No Witnesses Sworn in the Constitutional Delegates' Examination Yesterday—A Motion to Discharge.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The hearing in the criminal action against Messrs. Kurth and Deterling, two of the Constitutional Convention delegates, who were seated as the result of the Gravesend contest, charging bribery in their receiving $900 as compensation previous to the time they were seated, was continued before Justice Adler in the police court to-day. No witnesses were sworn, Mr. Hitt saying he did not care to cross-examine those for the prosecution.

Galen R. Hitt, who is counsel for the defense, moved that the action be dismissed on the questions of law involved, and he asked for time in which to prepare a brief on the subject. He said that all legislation was the result of a compromise, and that no bribery could be shown in this case.

Judge Adler adjourned the case until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Hitt is to submit a brief and make his argument on the motion to dismiss the action. Among those present in the courtroom were Delegates Kurth and Deterling and Edward M. Johnson, the clerk of the convention.

**For the Smithsonian Institution.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The will of Robert Stanton Avery, made public by the Probate Court of the District to-day, leaves all but $5,400 of his estate, amounting to $120,000, to the Smithsonian Institution. He directs that part of the income from this sum be applied to the publication of "Lectures and Treatises Upon and Concerning Those Mechanical Laws Governing Ethereal Mediums," and suggests that prizes be given for essays on the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, light, and heat. Mr. Avery was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1808, was graduated from Harvard, educated for the Universalist ministry, and finally became chief of a division in the Coast Survey. His hobby was phonetic spelling.

**Lived in One House 100 Years.**

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—William Hill celebrated his one hundredth birthday to-day. He was assisted by a housefull of his descendants and friends, and the anniversary was made a festival occasion by the whole neighborhood.

Mr. Hill is in comparatively good health, and has amassed considerable property. He is an officer of the Presbyterian Church, and retains an active interest in all church affairs. He lives in the log house in which he was born.

## RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

### The Commissioners Give a Public Audience to Men With Plans.

FEW SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE ELICITED

**The Engineer to Report on Various Problems of Construction— Some Discussion of the Elm Street Plan.**

All the Rapid-Transit Commissioners except Mayor Gilroy were present at the second day's public hearing yesterday of those who had suggestions to make as to routes. Not much that was new or valuable was elicited.

After the public hearing the commission went in to executive session. A letter was received from Alfred Bishop Mason, asking for a hearing on behalf of the Greathead Subway and Tunnel Company, and letters were received from Abel Crook and H. H. B. Clinker making suggestions as to routes, &c.

There was a long discussion as to routes and the objections to those provisionally adopted.

Commissioner Claflin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be requested to report at the next meeting in regard to all sewers in Broadway; that he furnish such information as he may obtain with regard to the objections to the present plan of construction, and also as to objections to the double-deck plan of construction; also, to obtain the estimated cost of the construction of a railroad on the present plan, both with limitations as to opening the surface and without limitations; also, that he obtain the estimated cost of a double-deck tunnel, both with openings only at certain specified points and at openings at every point where making openings might lessen the expense, and that he make such other objections and furnish such other information upon the foregoing subjects as he may deem desirable.

Commissioner Law offered a resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, ordering the Chief Engineer to report at as early a day as possible as to the extension of the east side route.

The first man with a plan at the public hearing was Hiram Barney, who wished to impress on the commission the importance of laying out the northern part of the route on the west side along the ridge near the Hudson River, so that people on both sides of it might be accommodated. He called attention to the fact that in one day 14,000 persons had traveled to Van Cortlandt Park to skate, and he thought the route should be between Van Cortlandt Park and the Hudson River. The city owns the Spuyten Duyvil Highway, which could be used without expense.

N. Denison Morgan, Vice President of the Central Tunnel Company, said:

I am here because I have been identified for nine years with the project of a line of transit on Elm Street. About the line of underground road from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, Mr. Hewitt has said what seems to me to be right. Some street parallel to Broadway should be used. Mr. Schuyler, who is connected with the Central Tunnel Company, has some plans which I would like to have your commission consider.

Chief Engineer Schuyler of the Central Tunnel Company presented a set of plans calling for a route up Elm Street, Lafayette Place, and Fourth Avenue as far as Forty-second Street, where it is proposed to elevate two of the tracks to the level of the New-York Central Railroad's tracks, which would be used from that point north for the express trains, the local trains to run in a tunnel underneath the Central's tracks.

Commissioner Inman asked whether or not the New-York Central approved of the plans as submitted by Mr. Schuyler.

"The Chief Engineer of the New-York Central has visited my office to see if these plans were all right," said Mr. Schuyler.

In answer to Mr. Steinway, Mr. Schuyler said: "I will get the consent of the New-York Central to my plans if the commission approves of them."

W. E. Worthen, the Chief Engineer of the old commission, presented a pamphlet containing a series of routes covering every section of the city. The principal station in his plans, is to be located beneath Chambers Street between Broadway and Centre Street, and the routes are as follows:

From Chambers Street and the East River around the Battery to Chambers Street and North River; from the main station to the Grand Street Ferry; from Chambers Street through West Street, Little West Twelfth Street, and Thirteenth Avenue to Twenty-third Street; from Chambers Street to and beneath Centre, Nassau, Broad, Beaver, Whitehall, and Pearl Streets back to Broad, Beaver, and Nassau to Chambers Street; main up-town line by way of Pearl, Centre, Canal, Crosby, and Bleecker Streets, Jones Alley, Lafayette Place, Eighth Street, University Place, and Union Square, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street, centre of Fifth Avenue, to Central Park, west side of Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street, centre of Fifth Avenue, beneath Mount Morris Park, to Harlem River, and under the river, the Hudson River Railroad, Girard Avenue, and Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Cemetery; a connecting line from the Chambers Street station to the Fifth Avenue line at University Place; cross-town lines through Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets; another line from Forty-second Street underneath Fifth and Ninth Avenues, Morningside Avenue and Park, and St. Nicholas Avenue to High Bridge and Van Courtlandt Park; a branch from Seventy-seventh Street along Riverside Avenue to Gen. Grant's tomb; cross-town lines through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; a line from High Bridge on Tenth Avenue to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The plans Mr. Worthen submitted include underground and elevated roads.

Edmond Kelly called attention to a tabulated statement in The Railroad Gazette which showed that 37,000 people daily use the elevated roads between Cedar Street and the Battery, and 33,000 between Cedar and Chambers Streets. He argued from this that the terminus of the main line should not be at City Hall Park, as suggested by Mayor Hewitt, but further south. He said:

"I appear in behalf of the Reno double-deck system. I wish to say that in the plans submitted to you, no provision has been made for the sewers. There is danger to the foundations of buildings if four tracks are placed on Broadway, side by side. The double-deck system obviates this difficulty.

William H. McCarthy said that he believed the consent of property owners on Lexington or Fourth Avenue could be obtained if the commission should select either street.

Morris J. Kelly, formerly a Lieutenant in the British Navy, advocated an underground road operated by compressed air. The commission promised to look at his plans.

Ogden B. Pell, one of the officers of the Central Tunnel Company, began reading a statement showing the advisability of using the Elm Street route. As the same arguments had been made by Mr. Schuyler, the commission asked Mr. Pell to submit his written opinion for later consideration.

J. W. Moulton, an architect, called attention to the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge as a factor to be thought of in the consideration of the route between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets and Third and Eighth Avenues. He said:

"The objective point, in Mr. Hewitt's opinion, is the Grand Central Station. Now, when the bridge is built there will be a great influx of people from New-Jersey. In 1891 there were 80,000,000 who crossed the Hudson River. Where these are landed in New-York over the proposed bridge there will be two centres in the vicinity of Forty-second Street. All I have to say is that it does not seem wise to confine the plans to taking care of the traffic coming in at the Grand Central Station. The Forty-second Street Reservoir would furnish a large area for a receiving and distributing station midway between the Grand Central Station and the bridge terminus."

Owen B. Carroll, who said he was a workingman who was on his way to work while the Commissioners were still in bed, wanted other connections made between the elevated railroads, such as exist at Forty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets.

The next meeting of the commission will be on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be no further public hearings at present.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS NOT SENT BACK

*THOUGHT THE MEN CAME HERE UNDER A CONTRACT.*

**This They Denied, Saying that They Left Amsterdam Because of a Lack of Employment There.**

Twenty-six Dutch diamond cutters and polishers who arrived at this port on Tuesday on the Friesland of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp, were taken from the steamship by order of Immigration Commissioner Senner on information that they were contract laborers and removed to Ellis Island.

The men denied that they were contract laborers, but said that, owing to the stagnation of their trade in Amsterdam, where there are 10,000 diamond cutters and polishers, 5,000 of whom are at present out of work, they had emigrated to this country in the hope of finding remunerative employment.

A Board of Special Inquiry yesterday examined into the case, but from lack of evidence to substantiate the charge the men were allowed to land.

The information which caused the detention of the diamond cutters came from the Treasury Department at Washington to Dr. Senner. Edward Downes, the United States Consul at Amsterdam, had sent to the department the translation of an advertisement which had appeared in the Algemeen Handelsblad of that city on Oct. 2, addressed to diamond polishers, who were informed that steady work and good wages awaited diamond cutters and polishers who were desirous of emigrating to this country. Two addresses were given in this city where workmen could apply for employment.

This information from the Consul was subsequently supplemented by a notice that Solomon and J. A. Hudmacher, two well-to-do diamond cutters, had left Antwerp on Nov. 3 in charge of twenty-four journeymen diamond cutters, polishers, and splitters.

When the Friesland arrived the Inspectors found the Hudmacher brothers in the first cabin and the rest of the party in the second cabin. Some of the men are married and have families. They were all comfortably clad and each had some money.

Before the Special Board of Inquiry J. A. Hudmacher made affidavit that he had conducted a diamond polishing and cutting shop in Amsterdam, but, owing to the stagnation in business, he had been compelled to give it up. He had turned all his possessions into cash and hoped to be able to engage in the diamond business here. He denied under oath that any of the detained immigrants were under contract to him or any one else, as far as his knowledge went.

Solomon Hudmacher, his brother, made affidavit that he had formerly made good wages as a diamond polisher in Amsterdam, but he had been out of work for a long time and had come to America to seek employment. He denied that he was under contract to any one.

While they were positive in their denials that they had anything to do with bringing the party over to this country, they could not account for the fact that so many of the same trade came over together in the same steamer.

There is little doubt that the men will be able to find employment here, as the diamond-cutting industry, which was started in this city a few years ago, is making rapid progress.

## THE FIRST AVENUE HARLEM BRIDGE

**Money Appropriated by the Board of Estimate to Begin Work—The Structure to Cost $1,663,000.**

The Board of Estimate approved at its meeting yesterday the plans submitted by Commissioner of Public Works Daly for the bridge across the Harlem River from First Avenue to Willis Avenue, and appropriated $30,000 to begin the work.

The building of the bridge will be begun as soon as possible. According to the plans, it is to extend from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue. It will be half a mile in length and 70 feet wide. The cost of building the bridge is estimated at $1,663,000, and the cost of land for the approaches at $100,000.

The board also decided to issue $30,000 worth of assessment bonds to defray the expenses of the Fort Washington Ridge Commission. It also allowed $15,214 for State libraries, and $19,000 to pay Inspectors and draughtsmen on new schools.

The Park Board presented plans for a retaining wall from Ninety-sixth Street to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, along Riverside Drive. They were referred to Controller Fitch. The wall, which is authorized by a special act of the Legislature, will cost $240,000.

The Controller called attention to the fact that the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last February asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $800 for decorations on Memorial Day. The Controller said he could find no fund out of which to take this amount except the Aldermanic contingency fund, in which there is a sum of over $1,000. The matter was referred to President McClellan to find out whether he can spare that amount from his contingencies.

A communication from Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews, asking permission for Contractor Hopper to dump scows within the crib work at Riker's Island, was referred to Controller Fitch.

The Controller and the Corporation Counsel were instructed to examine a claim for $1,525, made by the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the City Court for extra wages.

**Exports in October.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, and mineral oils from the United States during the month of October, 1894, and during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1894, were as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| **BREADSTUFFS.** | | |
| October | $9,849,596 | $13,011,022 |
| Ten months ended Oct. 31 | 103,940,691 | 160,525,010 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | |
| October | $12,636,274 | $12,805,196 |
| Ten months ended Oct. 31 | 149,808,859 | 130,596,496 |
| **MINERAL OILS.** | | |
| October | $3,765,991 | $3,705,105 |
| Ten months ended Oct. 31 | 32,851,269 | 34,862,041 |

The values of the exports of cotton were as follows:

| | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| October | $30,754,506 | $29,307,612 |
| Two months ended Oct. 31 | 38,914,397 | 86,125,859 |

**Constructor Hichborn's Lecture.**

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn of the navy will read a paper to-day in this city before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of which organization Mr. Hichborn is Vice President, on "Experience Gained with Our New Steel Ships as Regards Care and Preservation."

## DISASTERS IN THE GALE

### Ocean Steamers Delayed and Damaged by Heavy Winds.

THE BARK TORQUATO FOUNDERED AT SEA

**The Crew of Twelve Men Rescued by the Bark Katie F. Troop— Less Serious Accidents to Other Vessels.**

The strong gales that have been blowing in the North Atlantic during the last week have delayed all of the incoming steamships, some of them being more than a day late, although no anxiety about their safe arrival is felt by the companies' agents in this city.

The winds have been blowing from nearly all points of the compass, with at times hurricane force, directly across the path of the transatlantic steamers.

The ship Fort Stuart, from Liverpool, in ballast, was caught in the hurricane on Oct. 27 and lost her lower main topsail and foretopmast staysail.

The steamer Wells City, from Bristol, arrived yesterday, and reported heavy gales during her entire voyage. On Nov. 2 she encountered the hurricane off Newfoundland, and was compelled to heave to for twelve hours until the worst of the gale had passed. She lost her starboard lifeboat and had her davits bent.

The American Line steamship Chester, that was scheduled to sail from this port yesterday, arrived last evening. The agents in this city said she would not go out until Saturday.

She sailed from Southampton Nov. 4, one day behind the schedule time of the Berlin, whose place she took, and encountered head winds that made it impossible for her to cover 300 miles a day, as she would have had to do to get in on time.

The Chester is a very stanch, seaworthy vessel, and no fear for her safety was felt under the circumstances. She had 65 first-cabin, 35 second-cabin, and 230 steerage passengers on board, besides her crew of 150 men.

Capt. Broomhead, her commander, is an old navigator and a reliable man in any emergency.

Among her saloon passengers were Bancroft C. Davis, C. G. Knowles, Countess Poppenheim, formerly Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia, and child; E. O. Roessle and family, H. E. Seymour Adams, Col. T. W. Wheathead, C. A. E. Orme, and Miss Tyson.

The Teutonic of the White Star Line was also delayed by the head winds and heavy seas. She should have arrived Tuesday night or yesterday morning.

The Italian bark Torquato was caught in the hurricane and foundered. The story of the rescue of her crew was told by Capt. Smith of the bark Katie F. Troop, that yesterday came into port 104 days out from Singapore.

By one of those fortunate circumstances, of which so many seem to exist at sea, Capt. Smith sighted the ill-fortuned Torquato a few hours before she foundered, but he had been out of work for a long time and had come to America to seek employment. He denied that he was under contract to any one.

While they were positive in their denials that they had anything to do with bringing the party over to this country, they could not account for the fact that so many of the same trade came over together in the same steamer.

There is little doubt that the men will be able to find employment here, as the diamond-cutting industry, which was started in this city a few years ago, is making rapid progress.

"There was nothing out of the usual experience of a voyage such as ours had been until we reached latitude 33° 20' north, longitude 70° 40' west, on Nov. 7, when we sighted a large bark flying her ensign union down at her masthead as a signal of distress.

"She was about six miles from us, and we at once changed our course and bore down upon her. Upon getting within hailing distance I learned that it was the Italian bark Torquato, from Genoa for New-York with Italian marble, several thousand cases of vermouth, and a general cargo.

"She had left Genoa on Aug. 18, so her Captain told me, and had had rough and nasty weather ever since.

"Capt. Trapani said that on Oct. 23 his ship had run into a hurricane that carried away almost her whole spread of canvas. After she had rolled around in the gale for nine hours it was discovered that she had sprung a leak on her starboard quarter, and all hands were called to man the pumps. The crew were kept at the pumps night and day from that time until we hove to alongside of her on Nov. 7.

"Capt. Trapani told me he would have to abandon his vessel, and asked me to stay by him until daylight. I assured him that I would do so.

"The next morning at 7:30 Capt. Trapani, his brother, and the other ten men of his crew lowered away their cutters with some of their effects in them and pulled for my ship.

"It was fortunate that they abandoned their ship when they did and without any further delay, for just as they came up my ladder over the Katie's side the Torquato settled and went down stern foremost, with her nose in the air.

"The leak was undoubtedly caused by the shifting of the marble in her cargo during the gale, as the ship was, from all that I could learn, thoroughly seaworthy when she cleared from Genoa.

"It's too bad that we couldn't save the vermouth also. The crew had a very narrow escape."

Capt. Trapani and his crew were landed yesterday, and they went at once to the Italian Consul, who will send them back home if the consignees of the Torquato do not.

**Reception to Congressman Wilson.**

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A reception was accorded Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia at the

## Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

**American District Telegraph Offices.**

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 255, near Murray Street.
Broadway, No. 287, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,591, near Forty-eighth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 453, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Desbrosses Street, No. 32, near Washington St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 58, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 208 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher Street.

**Other Agencies.**

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 563, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Eessex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebemarn.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 150 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near Forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; J. Heinbach.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,262, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

**Agencies in Brooklyn.**

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Broadway, No. 1,514, near Jefferson Avenue; George H. Willers.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck; Henry Schulz.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Fulton Street, No. 341, the Randall Advertising Company.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

**Long Island Agencies.**

ASTORIA—Flushing Avenue, No. 291, near Steinway and Flushing Avenue junction; F. W. Schilling.
COLLEGE POINT—Fifteenth Street, No. 134, between Third and Fourth Avenues.
JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

**East Orange, N. J.**

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

**Orange, N. J.**

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

**Brick Church, N. J.**

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

**Agency at Newark, N. J.**

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

**Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.**

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 208; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.**
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a very capable, thoroughly-trustworthy girl, whom she can highly recommend; also as lady's maid and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Park Avenue Hotel, Room 339.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID and SEAMSTRESS. By two Norwegian girls; one as chambermaid; other as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; first-class references. N. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 141 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German Protestant as competent chambermaid, do plain sewing, or assist in pantry; city reference. 217 East 29th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; city or country; willing to assist with other work, or travel with a lady; best personal reference. E. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; city or country; first-class city reference. M. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. A., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant; willing to assist with some other work; has best of city reference; private family only. G. R., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would help with grown children; best city reference. Wilson, 421 East 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, two days, at 323 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her work; will assist with other work in private family; best city references. E. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, 108 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl in small private family; good reference. M. A., Box 127 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with waiting. A. J., 152 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best references from last employer. 25 West 44th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, trustworthy girl as chambermaid; good seamstress; no objection to country; best city reference from last employer. 190 West 64th St., 1st flight, up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; good reference. A. G., Box 126 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone, in private family; good reference. 119 West 60th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting if required; in American family; best city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; first-class references. Call, for two days, at 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER or Nurse.—By young girl; willing and obliging. L. A., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 559 West 26th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family. H. Bowes, care Mrs. Rekens, 338 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or would wait on invalid lady; best references. B., 10 Dover St., for three days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best reference. M. D., care Mrs. Gulick, 877 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; no cards. 33 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl from North of Ireland as chambermaid and do sewing; good reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; city references. Call, for the week, 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy English girl as chambermaid in an American family; A1 references. Mary A., 325 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and help with children. 237 East 28th St.

**Companions.**

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; best references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; no cards. 120 Amsterdam Av.; ring Cooke's bell.

COOK.—By competent young person as cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; would do coarse washing; good reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell. M. G.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all fancy cooking; pastries, creams, and marketing; excellent city references. Corner of West 109th St. and Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best city references. 256 West 31st St., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or to do housework, in a private family; city or country; reference. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred; no cards. 442 East 78th St., first floor, near 1st Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; understands all kinds soups, game, and entrées, creams, and ices; employer can be seen. M. D., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable French person as very good cook in a private family; good city references. 307 1st Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook and baker; city or country; city reference. 458 3d Av.; ring Crocker's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one for cooking; the other for upstairs work; both good laundresses. 966 3d Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best city reference. 109 West 53d St., Mulhall's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; good laundress; best reference. 330 East 54th St., fourth floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 216 West 36th St., ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references; no cards. 516 Madison Av., Maher's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; will assist with washing in a private family; city reference. 156 West 18th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; assist with coarse washing; best reference. 791 6th Av., millinery store.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; six years' city and country reference; wages, $35. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook and excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 488 6th Av., Room 5.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, at her present employer's, 48 West 19th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a first-class cook, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do laundry work. 282 East 95th St., one flight.

COOK.—By German girl as good cook and laundress in private family only; no cards. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and English cooking; knows her duties well; best reference. G. E., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as excellent cook and baker; will assist with washing; personal reference. 100 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a German as first-class cook in small American family; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. M. C., 877 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly-competent colored woman; gets up dinners, lunches; catering of all kinds. 46 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; do coarse washing; eight years' city reference; city or country. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—By a young man as cook in private family; good references. J. B., care of Mrs. Seymour, 38 West 64th St.

COOK.—By American woman; excellent cook; good baker; city or country; good reference. 301 East 30th St., corner of 2d Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a strong young woman as excellent cook and laundress; best references. M. W., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a good, competent cook; good washer and ironer; three years' good reference; city or country. 173 West 64th St., ring lower bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; will do coarse washing in private family; best city reference. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; city reference. Call, two days, 417 East 78th St.

COOK.—In a private family; washing and ironing; best city references. 230 East 81st St., third floor, west; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city references. 1,118 Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; best of reference. Call, for two days, at 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**Cooks.**

COOK—BUTLER.—By French married couple in private family living in flat in the city or small house in country; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; best references. P. S., Box 95, 1,342 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; splendid laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, two days, at 151 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; together or separate; chambermaid, waitress, cook, laundress; city or country; best city reference; personal, if required. 234 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references from last employers. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. A. N., 136 East 26th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best references. 783 8th Av.; ring bell.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; private or public; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business in all branches. 206 East 26th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. 318 East 33d St. Mollenberg.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; where a kitchenmaid is kept; highest references. Coleman, 209 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, and dessert; best city reference. 242 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; five years' good city reference from last employer; no cards. 348 West 53d St.

**Day's Work.**

DAY'S WORK.—By steady, reliable woman; can do any kind of work by day or week. Mrs. R., 213 West 61st St.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes few more customers by the day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor's system; city reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Stetier, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; tailor-made dresses, walking, evening, and new Godet skirt; altering and remodeling; satisfaction warranted. Mainville, 169 West 23d St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, few more engagements in families; also fine children's dresses; remodels and renovates. 221 East 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young dressmaker as seamstress or do dressmaking by the day; city or country; best city reference. Theresa, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wishes few more engagements by day, week, or month; can cut and fit perfectly; excellent in country; reference, Simmons, 350 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; experienced; both Sweden and here. 157 East 27th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter, and sewer by day; excellent on ladies' and children's clothes. French, 957 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day; good fitter; remodeling. Adams, 241 West 35th St.

EXPERIENCED LADIES' TAILORESS WISHES to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfect fitting and well made, at moderate prices; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; capes, coats, tailor-made suits, man's work; from $15 upward, with all findings; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effect; newest fashions; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., first floor.

**Governesses.**

GOVERNESS.—By a very thorough teacher of English branches and piano, with methods interesting to young or advanced pupils, as visiting governess; unexceptionable testimonials from prominent city families. Experienced, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished North German visiting governess, additional pupils; also for kindergarten; references. Miss E. W., 257 South 9th St., 2d flat, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By French maid for growing up children; good education; does not speak English; good references. E. B., 147 West 26th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German; fine seamstress; understands children's dressmaking; as nursery governess; best references. E. R., 643 Lexington Av.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper; is an excellent cook; best city references; none but private families need answer. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. A. N., 139 East 26th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged, steady woman as working housekeeper; city or country. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; would do the entire work of a small private family; good plain cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 223 East 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and plain washing. 301 West 52d St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for housework in private family. Mrs. Ahearn, 312 East 61st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; six years' city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework or as plain cook, but no washing. 508 West 28th St., care Mr. Peterson.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl to do general housework in private family. 314 East 12th St., first floor, left side.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman to do general housework in small private family; best city reference. M. G., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; three years' best city reference. 828 Amsterdam Av., near 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do housework. Call, two days, 433 West 48th St.

**Kitchenmaids.**

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; by experienced Scotch Protestant girl; highly recommended. 106 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid, lately landed. S. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; city reference. A. B., Box 128 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel in Europe and Orient; best references. M. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable North German as lady's maid; first-class seamstress; good traveler; not seasick; best references. D. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A woman, 30, just from France, as lady's maid; she knows all her duties and has very good references. Marie, 114 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman, just arrived from Paris, as lady's maid; good dressmaker; best of references. Mme. Gassler, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid and do light housework for one lady or child; good sewer; understands hairdressing. C. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; never seasick; best city references. V. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; with a family going to San Francisco; best reference. Elaire, 158 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French young woman; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; best personal reference. L. D., 158 West 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. 189 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands all duties in every respect; excellent references. A. K., 897 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By a well-recommended French lady. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class dressmaker and seamstress; understands hairdressing; references. A. Y., 49 Clinton Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; understands dressmaking and packing; good reference. H. G., 158 West 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; can be well recommended. R. B., 48 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to secure place for a lady's maid, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all her duties thoroughly; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. L. G., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent French Swiss person as maid to elderly or invalid lady; excellent seamstress; best references. M. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; first-class personal city references. M. M., 237 West 29th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; two years' best city reference. Can be seen at 844 7th Av.; Bell 3.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable, steady young woman as maid and seamstress; good reference. L. White, 152 East 49th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young French girl as maid or nurse. A. L., 102 West 46th St.

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1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**Lady's Maids.**

MAID.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress, or nurse to growing children; good knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Present employer's, 38 East 20th St.

MAID and COMPANION.—By a refined, educated young girl as maid and companion to grown child; competent and experienced; willing to be useful; best personal city reference. R. M., 141 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging. 209 West 35th St.

MAID.—By German maid; seamstress; to elderly lady or invalid lady; experienced and trustworthy in housekeeping, traveling; five years' references. 349 Park Av., first bell, two days.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl; good dressmaker and waitress; must have employment at once. 1,575 3d Av., Carpenter's bell.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, having own home in country, (no children,) would like one private family's wash for Winter; special arrangements made; first-class city references from late employer. A. C., 2,582 8th Av., candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent on shirts, collars, and cuffs; no other work; city reference. Present employer, M. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain good situation for a first-class laundress, whom she can highly recommend as capable, honest, and obliging. Call at present employer's, 5 West 50th St., on Thursday.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; best references from leading city families. 108 West 40th St.; ring basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman as first-class laundress and chambermaid; no objection to leave the city; has best city reference. G. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; understands her business thoroughly; four years' city references; lady can be seen. A. J., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business perfectly; best city references; three years in last place. A. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; has the best of city reference; wages, $20 to $25. H. L., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; first-class reference; country preferred. M. G., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress, or laundress and chambermaid. 246 1st Av.; ring bell four times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a respectable woman, city or country; good reference. 338 East 34th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as an excellent emprt and cuff ironer; personal reference. M. M. M., 666 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; good city reference; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day; private family; is fine shirt ironer; excellent reference. Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough and experienced laundress in a private family; best city or country reference. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; good city reference. Seen, two days, 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish laundress, with the best references; city or country. Call, all week, L. F., 157 East 27th St.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. L. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Norwegian girl, with first-class references. H. S., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strictly first-class laundress in private family; first-class city references. M. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. N. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 205 West 36th St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 31 West 49th St.

**Nurses.**

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A lady recommends a middle-aged, educated, Protestant nurse for children; can be seen at present employer's, from 11 to 1. Room 298, Hotel Savoy; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable, middle-aged person; understands bottle feeding; takes charge from birth; first-class personal city reference. 1,627 Broadway, first flat.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE.—To infant or small children; by a capable girl; understands bringing up in bottle; good reference from last employer. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—By young colored girl as nurse or to make herself generally useful; willing and obliging; just from South. 347 West 58th St., basement.

NURSE.—By competent, kind, trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; good home preferred to high wages; best city references; employer may be seen. 75 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl in a private family; good seamstress; very willing and obliging; can also do light chamberwork; good references. 130 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; four years best city reference from last employer; thoroughly understands her business. 330 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress to grown children; can make children's clothes; best city references. A. F., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Scotchwoman as nurse to bring child up on bottle. Call, 11 till 2, 11 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, newly arrived, as nurse; speaks no English. A. B. C., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent invalid nurse; best city reference. 870 Columbus Av., in store.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to take entire charge of infant, bottle-fed; city reference. 1,261 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By girl 17 years old, nicely educated, to mind children and help with light housework. 435 West 57th St.; ring Mearns's bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take charge of infant or one child; 14 years' best city reference from last employer. 383 6th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; teach kindergarten; position to grown children; best references. D. E., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant infants' nurse; would also assist with sewing; best reference. F. B. V., 211 East 5th St., fourth floor.

NURSE.—Thoroughly understands children from birth; best personal reference. 108 West 76th St.

NURSE.—Can be highly recommended; thoroughly capable, trustworthy; understands bottle babies; best personal reference. 146 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable person; is a good seamstress; best of references. 107 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a French girl for growing children; good reference. E. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl for growing children. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for children; good city reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—To an invalid gentleman; massage treatment. G. H., 115 West 46th St.

**Parlormaids.**

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID or FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—By young girl; city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 223 East 32d St.; ring Reynolds's bell.

PARLORMAID and to ASSIST WITH WAITING.—In private family; first-class personal references. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS.—By a well-educated North German Protestant; good seamstress and fine needleworker; as maid or to growing children; three years' reference; no objection to the country. 136 East 34th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced dressmaker, having no home; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system; makes fine underwear; in a private family; references. Experienced, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as excellent seamstress; go out by the day; private family or with dressmaker; very reasonable. C. L., 156 West 24th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best of reference. Call, after 2 P. M., K. Walton, 878 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork. S. R., 341 West 30th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. 120 East 8th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; two days week; cutting, fit

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Heavy Trading the Result of a Strong Advance in Prices.

### WHEAT BOUGHT FREELY BY FOREIGNERS

### The Course of Trade on the Several Exchanges--Cotton Very Active

### --Coffee Closed Steady--

### Country Produce.

The general drift yesterday was to a higher basis, with the short interest covering freely, not only of wheat, but also of cotton and coffee. There was very little outside news to cause the general stampede, but the rapid advances created considerable excitement and led to very heavy trading. Foreign houses were free buyers of wheat options, while increased interest was shown by exporters of flour.

WHEAT—Contracts opened active and excited, with prices ¾@⅞c higher, on reports that Europe would be compelled to draw her supplies from here, with cables advanced, heavy buying for foreign account, free buying by outside parties, and local shorts covering. The switching business between December and May was brisk at ¼c difference; prices declined ½c on a little local realizing, but reacted ½c with the advanced late cables, light receipts West, reported crop damage by floods in the Argentine, and Bradstreet's report of 1,138,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 590,000 bushels on Pacific coast, and a decrease of 2,208,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. The close was firm at 1⅛c over yesterday. Spot wheat was advanced 1@1¼c with the options, but demand was very slow, with freight room scarce, and the sharp advance checking export demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red winter at 1¼c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅜c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅛c. Clearances hence, 71,741 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,949 bushels....Receipts, 101,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 151,632 bushels; in the interior, 652,189 bushels.

CORN—Contract dealings were fairly active and firm at an advance of ⅝@1⅛c, with cables higher and the West showing considerable strength. Bradstreet's reported an increase of only 22,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and shorts covered freely. The spot business was moderately active on local account, with prices 1@1¼c higher and firm. Sales, 76,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 59c, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, November delivery. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59c, in store; 16,000 bushels do at 59c delivered, to arrive; 8,000 bushels do at 59¾c delivered, to arrive; 10,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 55@56c delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 52c, in elevator and afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 52@52½c, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do, by sample, at 53c, delivered....Receipts, 42,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 82,555 bushels; in the interior, 218,030 bushels....Clearances hence, 42,173 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 48,061 bushels.

OATS—Contracts ruled very strong, at an advance of ¼@⅜c, in sympathy with corn and the West, and a decrease of 611,000 bushels east of the Rockies, reported by Bradstreet's, with trading fair. Spot were in fair jobbing demand, with prices ½c up; sales, 72,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@37¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅛@33⅜c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c; track mixed, 33@34¼c for 4,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 134,300 bushels; exports, 340 bushels.

FLOUR—The market was rather quiet, owing to the advance in wheat, and the firmer prices asked by millers. The principal business was a sale of about 15,000 sacks low grades for shipment, on private terms, with the total sales reaching 23,500 pks....Arrivals, 10,100 bbls and 20,163 sacks; exports, 4,663 bbls and 6,039 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,849 bbls and sacks.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | .... | @.... | 59¼ |
| December | 5,990,000 | 58⅞@59⅝ | 59⅝ |
| January | 515,000 | 60 1-16@60¾ | 60⅝ |
| February | 215,000 | 60 13-16@61¾ | 61⅝ |
| March | 155,000 | 62¼@62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| May | 5,495,000 | 63⅝@64⅛ | 64 |
| Total | 12,370,000 | | |

CORN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 60,000 | 58¼@59⅛ | 59¼ |
| December | 120,000 | 56¼@57 | 57 |
| January | 80,000 | 54⅝@55⅜ | 55⅜ |
| May | 225,000 | 54 5-16@54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| Total | 485,000 | | |

OATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 60,000 | 33⅜@33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| January | 30,000 | 34⅜@34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| February | 30,000 | 35⅜@35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| May | 130,000 | 36¼@36⅝ | 36⅜ |
| Total | 250,000 | | |

Quotations:

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| No grade | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| Fine | ..@.... | $1.95@ 2.00 |
| Supers | ..@.... | 2.10@ 2.15 |
| No. 2 | $2.05@$2.10 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 1 | ..@ 2.25 | 2.30@ 2.40 |
| Clears | 2.25@ 2.40 | 2.50@ 2.60 |
| Straights | 2.40@ 2.50 | 2.60@ 2.75 |
| White wheat, straights | ..@.... | 2.75@ 2.85 |
| Patents | 2.65@ 2.75 | 2.85@ 3.10 |
| Special brands | 2.75@ 2.90 | 3.15@ 3.25 |
| Kansas patents | held out of market. | |
| Kansas straights | 2.60@ 2.75 | 2.85@ 3.00 |
| City patents | ..@.... | ..@ 3.90 |
| City clears | ..@.... | ..@ 3.25 |
| City No. 2 | ..@.... | ..@ 2.45 |
| City supers | ..@.... | ..@ 2.20 |
| City fine | ..@.... | ..@ 2.10 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| No grade | $1.88@$1.95 | ..@.... |
| Fine | Nom'l. | ..@.... |
| Supers | Nom'l. | ..@.... |
| No. 2 | Nom'l. | $2.60@$2.10 |
| No. 1 | 2.00@ 2.20 | 2.25@ 2.50 |
| Clears | 2.20@ 2.30 | 2.40@ 2.60 |
| Straights | 2.90@ 3.00 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| White wheat, straights | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| Patents | 3.20@ 3.50 | 3.35@ 3.75 |
| Special brands | 3.35@ 3.50 | 3.75@ 3.85 |
| Kansas patents | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| Kansas straights | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| City patents | For export. | |
| City supers | For West Indies. | |
| City No. 2 | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| City supers | ..@.... | ..@.... |
| City fine | ..@.... | ..@.... |

RYE FLOUR was firm, but slow; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Small sales of flour at $2@$2.10, spot and to arrive, as to brand. We quote: New flour at $2 on spot, and $1.95@$2 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked, nominal, for Japanese grain; Silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 48c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS were steady but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20; white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $140; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.10@$1.12 for Western, and $1.12@$1.18 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.21; white, $1.25@$1.27.

OAT MEAL held steady, with trading quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.25@$4.60; out, $4.05@$5; ground, $4.25, including wholesale, and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65 in kegs.

RYE dull and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered in car lots, and 56@58c nominal for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY nominally easy at 61@62c for No. 2 Western, to arrive. Other kinds not quotable, except sample Western, at 62@63c asked.

MALT is still neglected, but held steady. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 72@75c; old, do, held at 67@70c.

FEED was more active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80c; middlings, 90c; Western, 72½@75c for Spring and Winter bran; middlings, 85c; sharps, 95c@$1. Rye feed, $2½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $20@$21, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2, and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS quiet and steady. We quote: Spot clover, $8.75@$9.25 in job lots per 100 lb, as to quality; November contract prime, 9c nominally; timothy, $5.90@$6.50 in job lots per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED, if anything, is a trifle stronger again. The exporters continue in the market, but they are greatly restricted in operations by the scarcity and high rates of ocean freight room. Brazil continues buying, and will pay 29c for prime, and even 30c for strictly prime, at which latter price a sale was made. England is fighting shy of red at the advanced price, which grade, however, is scarce. Other foreign markets want off-grade at 28c, and have secured some lots at that price, but up to 29c has also been made for a good off quality. Prime sold at 29@29½c, and the latter price is the market at the close, with better grade at 31@31½c. White is at 32@33c. Small lots of crude prime have been obtained at 25c, closing with 25c bid and 26c asked, with 25½c the trading basis. The compound lard trading, while not as active, is good; the advance on recent low prices modifies the business a little. The mills have made 20c for crude in bulk for 7,000 bbls, but at the close 21c can be made in some sections in Texas. Sales in New-York to-day were 50 bbls prime crude, 25c; 200 bbls prime yellow, 29c; 200 bbls do, 29½c; 100 bbls strictly prime do, 30c; 500 bbls off-grade yellow, very fair quality, 28c; 100 bbls good do, 28c; 100 bbls good do, 29c; 250 bbls do, 28½c.

LARD OIL is moving but moderately; quoted 57@58c for city. Cocoanut is quiet; Ceylon at 5½@5¾c, the latter for jobbing quantities; Cochin at 6½@6¾c.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products took an easier turn to-day, but the decline was not at all radical. The large receipts of hogs at the West were depressing, beyond which there was no especial influence. The report was that the countrymen ascribed the liberal movement of hogs to cholera in Indiana and Illinois. Most of the traders were inclined to look upon that scare as indulged in for speculative purposes. There is a little freer export movement from the West direct, but the New-York market does not show much of a movement that way, except in compound lard, which continues in favor.

LARD—WESTERN STEAM—There were several lots taken up to-day, in all 850 tcs. A portion of this business was in cash at $7.55, and which closed at $7.55@$7.60, showing that there is a slight decline. Exporters are not doing much here, and the refiners' operations are mostly in goods to make up compound lard, which has chief attention. There was business in December option to the amount of 250 tcs, at $7.42, and 250 tcs at $7.45, closing at $7.45. November quoted at $7.50 nominal, June at $7.45 nominal. CITY STEAM is steady. Sales of 200 tcs at $7@$7.12½. REFINED is in moderate demand; Continent at $7.90 and South America at $8.40. COMPOUND at 5⅜@5¾c.

PORK—Exporters are doing little, but there is no excessive holding of supplies and prices are carried along steadily. Sales, 175 bbls; mess, new, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $13@$15.50; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—Shippers are taking moderate quantities at firm prices. The jobbing trade is fair. Packet, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS are steady. Sales, 150 bbls at the West, quoted at $16 there and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS are at trifle firmer prices, with rather more demand. Sales, 25 bxs clear bellies, 7½c; 700 pickled bellies, 5½c; City-pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders, 5½c, 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½.

DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices, with supplies well taken up; 6@6¼c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—There was a small sale made at 9¾c for city, but at the close 9½c is the nominal market. Oleostearine is scarce for prompt delivery and 7c is a firm price, at which 25,000 pounds were sold. The difficulty in forcing the market up in a degree to conform with expected wants from the increased compound lard trading, is in the apprehension of importations of foreign. TALLOW is well sold up for the week's delivery, and the market is firm at 4⅝c for city, with little country coming in, and surrounding markets, especially Philadelphia, quite strong. The trading is wholly from home consumers. Sales of 100 hhds city at 4⅝c.

## COTTON.

Contracts were exceptionally active and advanced rapidly during the day, mainly on a scare of "shorts" and following a sharp rise at Liverpool, with reports of frost in Texas and decreased port receipts. The close was very steady, at a net gain of 19 @22 points. Spot was dull at an advance of ⅛c, but without business reported.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 5 11-16c |
| Middling Gulf | 5 15-16c |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅞c on |
| Strict good middling | 1/16c on |
| Good middling | 1/16c off |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Good ordinary | 1¼c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |
| Strict low middling stained | 29-32c off |
| Low middling stained | 1⅜c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-Day's Prices. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 5.44@5.46 | 5.45 | 5.37 | 300 |
| December | 5.46@5.47 | 5.48 | 5.34 | 8,100 |
| January | 5.52@5.53 | 5.54 | 5.39 | 35,400 |
| February | 5.58@5.59 | 5.58 | 5.45 | 7,200 |
| March | 5.64@.... | 5.65 | 5.52 | 85,900 |
| April | 5.69@5.70 | 5.70 | 5.59 | 10,300 |
| May | 5.75@5.76 | 5.76 | 5.65 | 84,400 |
| June | 5.81@5.82 | 5.82 | 5.70 | 15,500 |
| July | 5.86@5.88 | 5.88 | 5.75 | 1,900 |
| August | 5.91@5.93 | 5.91 | 5.82 | 3,000 |
| Total | | | | 222,000 |

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1894.

| | S. | S. & M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gal. | 11475 | 21107 | 9706 | 12795 | .. | .. |
| N. O. | 19398 | 29318 | 26697 | 20891 | .. | .. |
| Mob. | 2278 | 1330 | 859 | 3903 | .. | .. |
| Sav. | 9073 | 7916 | 8798 | 4481 | .. | .. |
| Char. | 4423 | 3764 | 3274 | 2771 | .. | .. |
| Wil. | 1569 | 1744 | 1449 | 1506 | .. | .. |
| Norf. | 4 | 3427 | 6141 | 3557 | 5083 | .. | .. |
| Balti. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| N. Y. | 167 | 789 | 2175 | 600 | .. | .. |
| Bos. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| Phila. | 209 | 1968 | 502 | 414 | .. | .. |
| W. P.; | 2511 | 6082 | 4052 | 2929 | .. | .. |
| Sept'b'r N. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| Bruns. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| P. R. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| Vel'sco | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. |
| Total | 54530 | 80159 | 61060 | 55073 | .... | .. | .. |
| This day last w'k. | 53404 | 85893 | 69862 | 61770 | 39313 | 65505 | |
| This day last year. | 39507 | 57397 | 55963 | 40760 | 41514 | 42862 | |

## COFFEE.

Contracts opened irregular at 15 points advance to 5 points decline, and closed barely steady and unchanged to 15 points up, with an excited day's trading, based principally upon shorts covering, one concern taking over 40,000 bags to cover, while the cables were all higher. Havre advanced ¾@⅞c and Hamburg ⅛@⅜ pfennigs. Spot Rio was firm, but quiet, on the basis of 15½c for No. 7. Sales, 750 bags Santos at 17⅝c; 1,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 and 6, cost and freight, at 15½c; 8,000 mats interior Padang at 22⅜@23½c, spot, and 25 tons Palembang, to arrive, on private terms.

OPTION SALES.—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 6,000 at 13.15c; January, 1,250 at 12.65c; March, 1,500 at 12.05c; May, 750 at 11.75c—Total, 9,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—November, 1,000 at 14.75c, 500 at 14c; December, 2,750 at 13.20c, 500 at 13.25c, 3,500 at 13.20c, 3,250 at 13.25c, 2,250 at 13.30c; January, 3,500 at 12.70c, 4,000 at 12.75c, 1,750 at 12.70c, 7,000 at 12.75c, 1,500 at 12.70c, 2,750 at 12.75c, 1,000 at 12.80c, 500 at 12.75c; March, 6,000 at 12.10c, 250 at 12.15c, 7,000 at 12.20c, 1,000 at 12.15c; April, 250 at 11.80c, 250 at 11.85c; May, 250 at 11.70c, 2,500 at 11.80c, 750 at 11.75c, 1,000 at 11.85c, 2,000 at 11.90c—Total, 60,000 bags.

Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 3,250 January for December; 135 points paid to exchange 1,000 January for November; 140 points paid to exchange 250 May for December; 10 points paid to exchange 250 May for April—Total for day, 79,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.70@12.75 | 16.35@16.45 |
| February | 12.30@12.40 | 16.20@16.30 |
| March | 12.10@12.15 | 16.10@16.15 |
| April | 11.85@11.95 | 15.90@16.00 |
| May | 11.75@11.85 | 15.80@15.85 |
| June | @.... | 15.55@15.65 |
| July | @.... | 15.40@15.50 |
| August | @.... | 15.30@15.40 |
| September | 11.40@11.55 | 15.25@15.35 |
| October | @.... | 15.05@15.15 |
| November | 13.85@13.95 | 17.00@17.05 |
| December | 13.20@13.30 | 16.65@16.70 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 178,604 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 178,604 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 5,260 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 173,344 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 26,809 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 26,809 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 2,365—24,444 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 41,140 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 41,140 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 198—40,942 |
| Total stock in other ports | .... |
| | 65,386 |
| Total stock in United States | 288,730 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 13 | 139,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 13. | nom. |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 13 | 112,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7 | 8,000 |
| | 260,000 |
| Total | 498,730 |
| Same time 1893 | 482,127 |

## BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1...1.90 above No. 7 | No. 6...50 above No. 7 |
| No. 2...1.65 above No. 7 | No. 7... .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3...1.40 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4...1.10 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.90 below No. 7 |
| No. 5...75 above No. 7 | No. 10...2.00 below No. 7 |

Differences actually existing on the current street deals:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1...Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6...1.25 above No. 7 |
| No. 2...Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7... .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3...2.37½ above No. 7 | No. 8...1.85 below No. 7 |
| No. 4...2.50 above No. 7 | No. 9...2.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 5...1.75 above No. 7 | No. 10...2.50 below No. 7 |

## MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, fancies | 25 @27 | Porto Cabello | 16¾@17½ |
| Java, Malang | 19½@22½ | Do, washed | 18½@20 |
| Padang, int'r | 22½@23½ | Savanilla— | |
| Macassar— | | Ocana | 17¾@19 |
| Timor | 21½@22½ | Bucara'ga | 18½@20½ |
| Pajo | 20½@22 | Do, washed | 19½@21½ |
| Mocha | 25 @25½ | Bogota | 19 @21¼ |
| Maracaibo— | | Mexican— | |
| Trujillo | 16¾@17⅛ | Cordova gr'n | 18 @18½ |
| Bocono | 17 @17⅝ | Do, white | 18½@19 |
| Tovar | 17 @17⅝ | Oaxaca | 18½@20 |
| Merida | 18 @20 | Central American— | |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 17½@18 | Costa Rica | 16 @19½ |
| Fair to good | 18⅛@18½ | San Salvador | 17 @18 |
| Pr. to choice | 18⅝@19¼ | Do, washed | 18½@19½ |
| La Guayra— | | Guatemala and | |
| Coro | 16½@18 | Coban | 18½@21½ |
| Caracas | 17½@18 | Nicaragua | 17 @18 |
| Do, washed | 18¼@20 | Jamaica | 15 @19¾ |

## GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The demand is rather slow, with receipts increasing. New open kettle quoted at 31@36c.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Orleans, centrif'gal— | N. Orleans, open kettle— |
| Ordinary | 16@17 | Fair | 25@26 |
| Common | 14@15 | Good | 27@28 |
| Fair | 16@17 | Prime | 29@32 |
| Prime | 18@19 | Choice | 33@36 |
| Choice | 20@22 | Barbadoes | 25@26 |
| Cuba, 50 test | Nominal | Puerto Rico, " | 26@32 |

RICE—Demand is chiefly from the trade, and fairly divided between foreign and domestic, with prices firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Domestic— | |
| Ordinary | 3⅞@4 |
| Fair | 4⅛@4⅜ |
| Good | 4⅜@4⅝ |
| Prime | 5 @5⅛ |
| Choice | 5⅜@5½ |
| Fancy | 5⅝@5¾ |
| Head | 6 @6¼ |
| Patna | 4 @4½ |
| Patna, in bond | 3 @3¼ |
| Japan | 4¾@4⅞ |
| Java, in bond | 2⅜@2½ |
| Java | 3⅝@4 |
| Rice flour | 2⅜@2½ |
| Rice pol., 100 l | .... |
| lb | 1.00@1.10 |
| Rice bran, 100 lb | 75@ 80 |

SUGAR—The business in raw is limited to small lots, as the trust is now well supplied, through its recent heavy purchases. Prices remain firm, with sales of 386 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, in bond to Canada, at 1 15-16c. Refined shows less activity, but values remain unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 3 @.... |
| Molasses sugars, 89° test | 2 9-16@.... |
| Centrifugal, 96° test | 3½@.... |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations quoted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 barrels or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 barrels. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominos | 4⅞ | @5 | 1-16 |
| Cutloaf | 4⅞ | @5 | 1-16 |
| Crushed | 4⅞ | @5 | 1-16 |
| Powdered | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Coarse powdered | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Granulated | 4 | 3-16@4⅜ | |
| Fine granulated | 4 | 3-16@4⅜ | |
| Coarse granulated | 4 | 5-16@4½ | |
| Extra fine granulated | 4 | 5-16@4½ | |
| Con. granulated | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Cubes | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| XXXX powdered | 4 | 11-16@4¾ | |
| Mold A | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Diamond A | 4 | 3-16@4⅜ | |
| Confectioners' A | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Columbia A | 3 | 15-16@4¼ | |
| Windsor A | 3 | 15-16@4¼ | |
| Ridgewood | 3 | 15-16@4¼ | |
| Phoenix A | 3⅞ | @4 | 1-16 |
| Empire A | 3 | 13-16@4 | |
| No. 6 | 3⅝ | @3 | 15-16 |
| No. 7 | 3 | 11-16@3⅞ | |
| No. 8 | 3⅝ | @3 | 13-16 |
| No. 9 | 3½ | @3 | 11-16 |
| No. 10 | 3 | 7-16@3⅝ | |
| No. 11 | 3⅜ | @3 | 9-16 |
| No. 12 | 3 | 5-16@3⅛ | |
| No. 13 (net) | 3¼ | @.... | |
| No. 14 (net) | 3 | 3-16@.... | |

TEA—The auction sale of 3,248 pks today was at steady prices, and included: Moyune—190 pks Hyson, 9½@6¼c; 154 pks Young Hyson, 25@8c; 214 pks Imperial, 26@7¾c; 245 pks gunpowder, 28@20c. Ping Suey—60 pks Imperial, 18½@18½c; 86 pks gunpowder, 30@20c. Japan—14 pks dust, 6¼@3¼c; 22 pks pan fried, 17½@9c; 342 pks Congou, 14½@8½c; 56 pks India and O. Pekoe, 20@11¾c. Oolong—304 pks Foo-Choo-11¼@9½c; 76 pks Amoy, 12½@9c; 1,384 pks Formosa, 26@15c.

COFFEE—Sale of 600 bags Java, 20@19½c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; No. 3 to No. 1, 60@70c; shipping, 55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 40@45c; rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Fancy grades show considerable steadiness, based on the firmer reports from the interior, but business remains moderate.

| | |
|---|---|
| State N. Y., crop 1894, choice | 10 @11 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime | 8 @ 9 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, common | 5 @ 7 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice | 6 @ 7 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime | 3 @ 5 |
| State N. Y., old olds | 2 @ 3 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice | 10 @11 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime | 8 @ 9 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice | 6 @ 7 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1893, com. to prime | 3½@ 5½ |
| Bavarian, new | 22 @26 |
| Bohemian, new | 22 @28 |
| Altmarks, new | 19 @21 |

HIDES—The market remains steady, but without special activity.

| Dry. | Pounds. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Cordova, selected | 21@24 | 9½@11½ |
| Buenos Ayres | 20@23 | 11 @.. |
| Montevideo | 20@22 | 11 @.. |
| California | 21@25 | 9½@.. |
| Matamoras | 23@25 | .. @ 8 |
| Orinoco | 20@23 | 9¼@.. |
| Bogota | 20@24 | 8½@ 9½ |
| Central American | 18@22 | 8½@ 9 |
| Buenos Ayres, kips | 20@23 | .. @ 8 |
| Cordova kips | 10@18 | .. @10 |
| Galveston | 20@25 | 7½@.. |
| Dry-salted— | | |
| Maracaibo, as they run | 30@33 | 7 @.. |
| Texas, selected | 24@30 | 5½@ 6 |
| Wet-salted— | | |
| New-Orleans City, selected | 45@65 | 5 @.. |
| Havana, as they run | 35@50 | 5 @ 8 |
| City slaughter, native steers | @.. | .. @ 8 |
| City slaughter, cows | @.. | .. @ 8 |
| City slaughter, native heavy bulls | .... | .. @ 5½ |
| City slaughter, branded and light bulls | @.. | 4½@ 5 |
| Country slaughter, cow | 30@40 | 5 @.. |
| Country slaughter, steer | 60 or over | 7 @.. |
| Country slaughter, bull | @80 | 5 @ 5½ |
| Country slaughter, calf | @.. | 50 @ 60 |
| Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots | .. | 17.00@17.50 |
| Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots | .. | 12.00@13.00 |

LEATHER—Demand runs slow, but values remain firm.

HEMLOCK.

| | Non-Acid—Buenos Ayres. | Common | Acid—Hides of all kinds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light, first selection | 18@17 | ..@.. | 16 @17 |
| Middle, first selection | 16½@17½ | ..@.. | 17 @18 |
| Heavy, first selection | 17 @18 | ..@.. | 19 @21 |
| Light, seconds | 14 @15 | ..@.. | 15½@16 |
| Middle, seconds | 14½@16 | ..@.. | 16½@17 |
| Heavy, seconds | 14 @16½ | ..@.. | 17 @18 |
| Damaged, all weights | 13 @14½ | ..@.. | 15 @16 |
| Rejects | .... | .... | 12@12¼ |

UNION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light backs | 23@24 | Light backs, cow | @22 |
| Middle backs | 24@25 | Seconds | @20 |
| Middle heavy | 25@26 | Bellies | 8½@ 9 |
| Seconds, heavy | 21@22 | | |

OAK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dressed backs | 30@33 | Bellies | 10 @11 |
| Seconds | 26@29 | | |

METALS—Tin steady at 14.60c; copper steady at 9.50c; lead easy at 3.12½c; spelter dull at 3.32½@3.35c.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate and irregular in quality, containing but a small proportion of strictly fancy, which sells readily at full prices. The lower grades move out rather slowly. Held goods are firm and moderately active for top grades.

STATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery, extra, per lb | 25 @.... |
| Creamery, seconds to firsts | 18 @24 |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras | 23 @23½ |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts | 19 @21 |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds | 16 @18 |
| Dairy, tubs, thirds | 13 @15 |
| Dairies, firkins and tubs, extras | 21 @22 |
| Dairies, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts | 16 @20 |
| Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts | 16 @19 |
| Dairy, firkins, extras | 20 @21 |

WESTERN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery, extras | 26 @.. |
| Creamery, firsts | 22 @24 |
| Creamery, seconds | 18 @21 |
| Creamery, thirds | 15 @17 |
| Creamery, June, extras | 21 @22 |
| Creamery, June, second to firsts | 16 @20 |
| Imitation creamery, firsts | 17 @19 |
| Imitation creamery, seconds | 13 @15 |
| Dairy, firsts | 14 @16 |
| Dairy, thirds to seconds | 11 @13 |
| Factory, June, firkins, extras | @14 |
| Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts | 12 @13 |
| Factory, June, tubs, extras | 13 @13½ |
| Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts | 11 @12½ |
| Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts | 12 @13 |
| Factory, seconds | 11 @.. |
| Factory, thirds | 10 @10½ |

CHEESE—Full cream is firmer, particularly large, which arrives sparingly and meets with fair attention from the home trade and for export. Part skims also firmer and in better demand.

| | |
|---|---|
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy | 10¾@10¾ |
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy | @10¾ |
| State, full cream, large, choice | 10 @10¼ |
| State, full cream, large, good to prime | 9½@ 9¾ |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair | 8½@ 9¼ |
| State, full cream, small size, fancy | @11 |
| State, full cream, small, com. to choice | 9 @10⅜ |
| State, part skims, small size, choice | 7 @ 7¼ |
| State, part skims, small, fair to prime | 4½@ 6¼ |
| State, part skims, large size, choice | 6½@ 7 |
| State, part skims, large size, prime | 5½@ 6 |
| State, part skims, fair to good | 4 @ 5 |
| State, part skims, common | 3½@ 3½ |
| State, full skims | 2½@ 3 |

EGGS—Are less active for fresh, and the full supplies tend to an easier feeling, the outside price being rather extreme. Held fresh are moderately active for top grades. Limed are quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania | 25 @26 |
| Western, fresh gathered, choice | 24½@25 |
| Southern, fresh gathered, prime | 23 @24 |
| Western, held fresh, fair to prime | 18 @22 |
| Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr c. | $3.75@4.75 |
| Western, Fall refrigerators, choice | 20 @22 |
| Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch | @17 |
| Western, early packed, fair to good | 16 @16½ |
| Western, early packed, defective, cs | 3.25@3.75 |
| Western, fresh, seconds, per case | 3.50@4.00 |
| Limed, Western, prime, per doz | @16 |

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are doing a little better, and more confidence is shown over prices. Other vegetables find a moderate outlet when choice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brussels sprouts, per quart | 8@ 12 |
| Cucumbers, Florida, per crate | $1.50@$2.50 |
| Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Cauliflowers, poor to fair | 1.25@ 1.75 |
| Cabbages, common to good, per 100 | 3.00@ 4.50 |
| Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots | 30@ 40 |
| Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots | 20@ 25 |
| Celery, Western and State, short, dozen roots | 10@ 15 |
| Eggplants, Florida, per bbl | 2.00@ 4.50 |
| Green peas, Norfolk, per basket | 1.50@ 3.00 |
| Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl | 4.00@ 5.50 |
| Onions, white, medium size | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| Onions, white, inferior | 1.25@ 2.50 |
| Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl | 1.75@ .. |
| Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl | 1.50@ 1.62 |
| Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.75 |
| Onions, Western, yellow, in bulk, bbl | 1.25@ 1.50 |
| Onions, State and Western, yellow, d.-h. bush | 75@ 1.25 |
| Squash, Hubbard, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| Squash, Marrow, per bbl | 60@ 70 |
| String beans, Charleston, per basket | 1.00@ 3.00 |
| String beans, Norfolk, wax, per basket | 80@ 1.50 |
| String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket | 75@ 1.50 |
| Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl | 65@ 70 |

POTATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl | $1.75@$1.82 |
| Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl | .. @ 1.50 |
| Jersey, common to fair, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.37 |
| State, good to prime, per 180 lb | 1.50@ .. |
| State, common to fair, per 180 lb | 1.25@ 1.37 |
| Maine, fancy, bbl | .. @ 1.75 |
| Sweets, Vineland, per bbl | 1.75@ 2.25 |
| Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Swe

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Traders Take Profits on Announcement of the Bond Issue.

### AND BEARS SUCCEED IN DEPRESSING PRICES

### Their Success, However, Measured in Fractions.—Continued Heavy Operations in Sugar at Lower Quotations.

Realizing sales of stocks bought when the issue of Government bonds was first announced caused irregularity in yesterday's market. The invitation for proposals which was issued on Tuesday evening was well received by the financial community, and no one expressed doubt of the success of the proposed loan. The benefit which will follow the transaction was also recognized, but Wall Street, as usual, had temporarily, at least, discounted the event.

The bears took advantage of the realizing sales to attack the general list, but while prices were lower they were not materially so, except in the case of a few specialties. Manhattan declined on the showing made in the annual statement, it being apparent that the surface roads have materially cut into the business of the company. There was pressure against the Grangers and Chicago Gas. The former scored net losses extending from ½ to 1 point, while Chicago Gas lost ½. There was a fair amount of business done in Western Union, and it was generally heavy. Its loss for the day was ⅞.

Sugar was again the most prominent feature of the market, nearly 45 per cent. of the trading being in that stock. It was weak all day and closed 3¼ points lower than on Tuesday. The liquidation by insiders was continued, and although the stock was fractionally better at the close, it was evident that the movement was not completed. The probability of adverse legislation at the coming session of Congress is the depressing influence at the present time. There was little done in the other industrials.

The announcement that a joint Executive Committee for the reorganization of the Atchison property has been formed indicates that active work is to be done in that quarter. The more the details of Mr. Little's report are studied the greater the appreciation of the task of reorganization. Mr. Little shows, for instance, that the item of $95,755,207 among the assets, under the head of franchises and property, includes very nearly $50,000,000 which can in no sense be regarded as assets, but which has been inserted for bookkeeping purposes. Included in the $50,000,000 is an item of $39,000,000 discount on new bonds issued to take up old ones, and the remainder of the amount is made up of discount and expenses in connection with the last plan of reorganization.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money showed some signs of hardening. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was not increased. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,287,991, and balances $5,202,934. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $608,896.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy early in the day, but became firmer in the afternoon. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—Par to 5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. St. Louis—Par.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 63⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 64¾; Erie, ⅜, to 15½; Northern Pacific, ½, to 18⅞; Atchison, ⅝, to 5⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57¼; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 14⅞, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 13½. Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Lake Shore sold at 140, Wabash preferred at 15⅛, Ontario and Western at 17, and Illinois Central at 95. British consols were quoted at 102 9-16 for both money and the account.

## CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco Preferred....1½

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute....2
American Sugar Refining....3½
American Sugar Refining preferred....1½
Baltimore & Ohio....1½
Bay State Gas....⅛
Central Pacific....⅞
Chicago & Northwestern....1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul....⅞
Consolidated Gas....1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....1
Illinois Central....⅞
Louisville & Nashville....¾
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago....1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf....3
Manhattan....1½
Missouri Pacific....1
New-Jersey Central....1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf....1½
P., C. & St. Louis preferred....2
United States Rubber....⅞
Western Union....⅞

## LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities were listed at the Stock Exchange yesterday as follows:

Southern Railway Company, $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1916, in place of Columbia and Greenville issues, bearing 5 per cent. interest to Jan. 1, 1898; $2,531,000 first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1914, on account of Western North Carolina Railroad issues; $5,660,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, covering lien on the Georgia Pacific property, interest to run at 5 per cent. until Jan. 1, 1898; $3,239,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds, in place of Richmond and Danville issues, with interest reduced to 5 per cent. and made an absolute obligation of the company; $7,635,000 mortgage serial bonds, secured by liens on the Virginia Midland and branches; $21,900,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1994, to carry coupon due Jan. 1, 1895, or money for missing coupons; $4,500,000 East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5 per cent. gold bonds of 1938; $119,900,000 voting trustees' certificates of 1,199,000 shares, at $100 each, representing common stock; $50,000,000 voting trustees' certificates for 500,000 shares, at $100 each, representing 5 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock. Old securities for which the above are issued will be stricken from the list as exchanges are made.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, $300,000 additional second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1941, making the total amount listed $2,100,000.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, $1,170,800 common stock, as exchanges of preferred stock for the same may be made, on the basis of conversion proposed by the company in June.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company, $7,506,000 Central Trust Company certificates of deposit for first mortgage bonds.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & Terre Haute | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 200 |
| American Cotton Oil | 29 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28¾ | 300 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 77 | 77 | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 77 | 280 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 91⅝ | 91½ | 87⅞ | 88 | 87⅞ | 88 | 103,647 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93 | 94 | 120 |
| *American Tobacco | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | 1,566 |
| American Tobacco pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 108⅝ | 110 | 150 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 1,084 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 10 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 70 | 200 |
| *Bay State Gas | 26½ | 26⅞ | 24½ | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25 | 2,000 |
| Canada Southern | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51¾ | 210 |
| Central Pacific | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 16¼ | 100 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19½ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 556 |
| Chicago Gas | 76½ | 76½ | 75½ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 76 | 14,075 |
| Chicago Gas, div. secured | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | | | 100 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 101¼ | 102 | 102 | 102½ | 5,165 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 75½ | 75½ | 74½ | 74⅝ | 74½ | 74⅝ | 23,127 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 39 | 39½ | 700 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 63¼ | 63¼ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62⅝ | 15,941 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120¼ | 121 | 50 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 64⅜ | 64⅝ | 63⅝ | 64 | 64 | 64¼ | 7,637 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 124¼ | 124¼ | 123½ | 123½ | 122½ | 123½ | 340 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 127⅛ | 127⅛ | 126⅝ | 126⅝ | 126½ | 127 | 337 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 160½ | 160½ | 160¼ | 160¼ | 160 | 161 | 300 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 36⅜ | 36⅝ | 35½ | 36½ | 36¼ | 37 | 500 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 1,175 |
| E. T., V. & G. 2d pf. cts. all pd. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12¾ | 13½ | 200 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 45 | 30 |
| General Electric | 36½ | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 1,062 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4¼ | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 92⅛ | 92½ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 91½ | 93 | 190 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ | 18 | 160 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72⅝ | 73 | 103 |
| Lake Shore | 137 | 137½ | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137¾ | 660 |
| *Long Island Traction | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 600 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55½ | 2,600 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 100 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 21 | 23 | 225 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 106½ | 107¼ | 104¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 106½ | 12,225 |
| Mexican Central | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 29½ | 29½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 1,575 |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23¾ | 400 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 19 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 600 |
| *National Lead Company | 41½ | 41⅝ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41⅛ | 41½ | 810 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88½ | 89 | 20 |
| National Starch 1st pf | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 50 | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 96¾ | 96¾ | 95⅛ | 95¼ | 95 | 95½ | 3,905 |
| New-York Central | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | 617 |
| New-York & N. E., all in. pd. | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32½ | 32⅝ | 1,215 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. Louis | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14½ | 15 | 300 |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30¼ | 300 |
| New-York, Lack. & Western | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | | | 5 |
| New-York, L. E. & Western | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 475 |
| New-York, L. E. & West. pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | 50 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44 | 44¾ | 100 |
| Norfolk & Western | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅝ | 20 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ | 100 |
| North American | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 200 |
| Northern Pacific | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 70 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | 18 | 18¼ | 755 |
| Ontario Mining | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 8 | | 20 |
| Ontario & Western | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¾ | 250 |
| Oregon Railway & Nav | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21 | 25 | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 23 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | 22¾ | 23¼ | 1,420 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 28½ | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | 29 | 30 | 325 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18¾ | 17½ | 18 | 90 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 140 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 100 |
| Southern Pacific | 19¾ | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 20 | 432 |
| *South. Rail., when issued | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 1,229 |
| *South. Rail. pf., when issued | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 403 |
| Texas Pacific | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅜ | 200 |
| Toledo, A. A. & North Mich | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 | 400 |
| Union Pacific | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13 | 13¼ | 600 |
| United States Cordage | 11¼ | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 3,100 |
| United States Cordage pf | 19¼ | 20⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 20 | 1,062 |
| United States Rubber | 43¾ | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | 1,630 |
| United States Rubber pf | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 95½ | 95½ | 95 | 97 | 818 |
| *United States Leather pf | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 59⅞ | 60½ | 100 |
| Wabash | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ | 7 | 100 |
| Wabash pf | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 1,920 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 90 | 90 | 88¾ | 89 | 89 | 89½ | 8,295 |
| *Western Union Beef | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | 500 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 233,070 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 38,000 67½; 1,000 68; 5,000 68¼; 30,000 68; 10,000 68¼; 25,000 68; 500 67½; 30,000 68; 5,000 68¼; 10,000 67⅝; 6,000 68; 5,000 68¼; 5,000 68¼; 5,000 68¾; 20,000 68¼

Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 20,000 20¾; 10,000 20⅝; 5,000 20⅜; 25,000 20⅛; 3,000 20⅝; 10,000 20½; 5,000 20⅜; 11,000 20½; 10,000 20⅝

Atlan & Pac Inc 10,000 3

Bur, C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000 96¼

Can South 1st Gtd 11,000 111⅛

Canada Southern 2d 11,000 105¼; 4,000 105¼

Cent N J G M 5s 10,000 115

Cent Pac G 6s, 1897 2,000 103½

Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 1,000 119

Ches & Ohio Con 5s 7,000 108

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 25,000 77½; 5,000 77⅝

Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 14,000 96; 10,000 96

Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 88¼

Chicago & Erie Inc 20,000 28

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 42

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 4,000 140; 2,000 103⅞; 1,000 104; 12,000 103⅞; 10,000 103⅜

Han & St J Cons 2,000 119½

Illinois Central Middle Div Reg 5s 3,000 113

Ch, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 99⅝; 2,000 99⅞; 1,000 100

C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000 123½

C, Ind, St L & C 4s 5,000 94

Dul & Iron Range 1st 2,000 90½

Des M & Ft D 1st 4s 5,000 78

Erie 1st Con Gtd 7s 2,000 120F

Flint & Père Marq Port Huron Div 5s 2,000 87½

Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 90⅜; 5,000 90½

Ill Cent 4s, 1953 30,000 98

Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 20,000 79

Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 1,000 72

Kan Pac 1st Cons 5,000 79

Keokuk & D M 1st 500sml 98

Lacledes Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 7,000 90; 4,000 90¼

L S & M So 1st Reg 2,000 118

L S & M So 2d Coup 10,000 120

Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000 103½

Long Dock 6s 2,000 129

Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 2,000 118½

Manhat Ry Con 4s 1,000 97¾

Met Elevated 1st 10,000 121

Mil, L S & West 1st 6,000 130

Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 107

South Minn Div 2,000 118⅜; 8,000 118½

Southwest Div 5,000 116¾

Wis & Minn Div 2,000 108¾

Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 23,000 83

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 30,000 47¼; 15,000 47

M, K & T of Texas 5s 2,000 77; 1,500 76⅞

Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 83¾; 10,000b3 83¾

Mob & Ohio G M 4s 3,000 96¼; 15,000 66½; 12,000 66¾; 5,000 67

Mor & Essex 7s '71 2,000 118½

N Y, L Erie & West 2d Consol 20,000 77; 10,000 76½

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 4,000 87⅝

Nor Pac 1st Coup 3,000 115½

Nor Pac 2d Coup 4,000 89¾

Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000 62¼

Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 11,000 78¾

Nor Pac Cons 5s 37,000 29½; 6,000 29½

Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000 35

Ohio South G M 4s 2,000 51

Oregon R & Nav 1st 5,000 109⅜; 3,000 110

Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs 1,000 71¼

Oregon Short Line 6s 8,000 87; 5,000 86½

Ore S L & U N Con 1,000 45

Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 1,000 110½

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 9,000 30½

Phil & Read Gen 4s 2,000 78; 10,000 77½

Pitts & Western 1st 5,000 82¼; 5,000 82; 2,000 81½

Rich & W Pt Term Collat Trust 5s Trust Receipts 2,000 31

Rome, W & Og Cons 2,000 117

St J & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 4,000 61; 5,000 61½; 5,000 62

St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000 89¼; 4,000 89⅝

St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s 5,000 104⅝

St L & Fr G M 5s 5,000 83

2,000s20F 86½

St Louis S W 1st 5,000 60⅜; 5,000 60½; 5,000 60¾; 5,000 60⅝

St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Ext 15,000 118½

Montana Central 6s 10,000 114

St L & San Fr Con 5s 10,000s0F 39

10,000s60F 39¼

10,000s60F 40

Montana Ext 4s 20,000 86; 1,000 85⅝

St Paul, M & M 2d 10,000 118½

Savannah & West 1st 12,000 55½; 2,000 55¾; 1,000 55¾; 1,000 56; 2,000 55¾

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000 91

So Yuba Wat Co 6s 3,000 102⅜

Southern Ry 1st 5s When issued

With Jan, 1895, Coup 6,000 88¼; 1,000 88¼; 27,000 88¼; 8,000 88

With July, 1896, Coup 2,000 89¼; 1,000 89¼; 7,000 89¼

Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 90; 5,000 89⅞

Texas & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 26⅜; 15,000 26½

Tol, Peoria & W 4s Cou Fd July, '95, Incl 3,000 68⅝

Union Elevated 1st 1,000 92

Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 106¼

Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 106¾

Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000 108; 1,000 107⅞

Union Pac 1st, 1899 2,000 108¾

Un Pac Ext S F 8s 10,000 123½

U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000 73

Wabash 1st 5s 35,000 61½

Det & Chi Ext 5,000 90

Western Pac Bonds 5,000 106

Wiscon Cent Co 1st 2,000 56¾; 1,000 57; 5,000 56½

Wiscon Cent Co Inc 10,000 9⅞

Western North Car Cons 6s 5,000 113¾; 7,000 114½

Total sales....$1,297,000

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 142 | 146 |
| Albany & Susquehanna | 165 | 175 |
| American Coal | 88 | 90 |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 50 |
| American Express | 112 | 115 |
| American T. & C. | 90 | 92 |
| B. & S. W. pf., new | 7½ | 9 |
| Baltimore & So. Illinois pf | 130 | .. |
| Boston A. L. pf | 100¼ | .. |
| Brunswick Co | 3 | 5 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. | .. | 20 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf | .. | 60 |
| Burlington, C. R. & N. | 49 | .. |
| Canadian Pacific | 62 | 63 |
| Cedar F. & M. | 5 | 6 |
| Central & South American Tel | 104½ | .. |
| Chicago & Alton | 142 | 145 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 50¼ | 53 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf | .. | 94 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 145 | .. |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 158 | .. |
| Colorado Coal & Iron Dev | 8 | 10 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 24¾ | 25½ |
| Colorado & Hocking Coal | 6 | 7 |
| Colorado, Hock. Valley & Tenn | 18½ | 19 |
| Col., Hock. Val. & Tenn. pf | 61 | 67 |
| Corsolidated Coal | 31½ | 33 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 12 | 13 |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. | 6 | 7 |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. pf | 30 | .. |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 3½ | 4 |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 9 | 12 |
| E. T., V. & G. cts., all paid | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| E. T., V. & G. 1st pf. cts., all pd. | 17 | 20 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y | 101 | 101½ |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 52 | .. |
| Flint & P. M | 8 | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 100½ | 102 |
| Green Bay & W. pf., t. r | 8 | 10 |
| Homestake | 17 | 18½ |
| Iowa Central | 7½ | 8 |
| Iowa Central pf | 25⅝ | 26½ |
| Kanawha & Michigan | .. | 10 |
| Keok. & D. M. | .. | 5 |
| Keok. & D. M. pf | 13 | 16 |
| Laclede Gas | 19½ | 20 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 78 | 79 |
| Long Island | 86 | 88 |
| L., St. Louis & T | 1⅜ | .. |
| Mah. Coal R. | 101 | .. |
| Mah. Coal R. pf | 106 | .. |
| Manhattan Beach | 2 | 6 |
| Maryland Coal pf | 45 | 60 |
| Mexican National cts | .. | 2 |
| Michigan Central | 99 | 100½ |
| Minn. & St. L., all as. paid | 20 | 30½ |
| M. & St. L. pf., all as. paid | 45 | 46½ |
| Minnesota Iron | .. | 50 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| Mt. Desert | 162 | 165 |
| N., C. & St. L. | 66 | 70 |
| National Linseed Oil | 20½ | 21½ |
| National Starch | 7 | 9½ |
| National Starch 2d pf | 25 | 35 |
| New Central C. | 7 | 9 |
| New-York & New-Haven | 195 | .. |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf | .. | 69 |
| New-York, Susq. & West | 15½ | 16 |
| Norfolk Southern | 64 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 104 | .. |
| Ohio Southern | 16 | 18 |
| Oregon Improvement | 13 | 14 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N. | 8 | 8¾ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 275 | 310 |
| Peoria & East | .. | 5 |
| Peoria, D. & E. | 2½ | 3½ |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C | 158 | .. |
| Procter & Gamble | 150 | .. |
| Procter & Gamble pf | 140 | .. |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 158 | 161 |
| Quicksilver | 1 | 2½ |
| Quicksilver pf | .. | 15 |
| Rens. & Sar | 182 | .. |
| Rich. & West Pt., 5th in. paid | 17⅝ | 18 |
| Rich. & W. Pt. pf., t. r | 21½ | 22¼ |
| R., W. & O. | 115 | 116¼ |
| St. Louis Southern | 96 | .. |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4¾ | 5⅛ |
| St. J. & G. I. | .. | 5 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 21¼ | 26 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | 85 | 97 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 35⅜ | 35¾ |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 110 | 112 |
| St. Paul, M. & M. | 107 | 110 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 15⅜ | 16¼ |
| Texas Pacific Land Trust | 8½ | 10 |
| Toledo & Ohio Coal | 46 | 54 |
| Toledo & Ohio Coal pf | 75 | 80 |
| United States Cordage gtd | .. | 42 |
| Union Pacific, D. & G. | 4½ | 5 |
| United States Express | 42 | 48 |
| *United States Leather | 9 | 9½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 105 | 115 |
| Western & Lake Erie pf | 41½ | 43½ |
| Wisconsin Central | 4 | 5 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Sugar Ref. pf | 91 | 91½ | 87⅝ | 88¼ | 69,250 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 150 |
| Chicago Gas | 76½ | 76⅝ | 75½ | 75¾ | 7,340 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 64¾ | 64⅝ | 63¾ | 63⅞ | 3,970 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 75½ | 75½ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 8,310 |
| C.,M. & St.P. | 63½ | 63½ | 62½ | 62½ | 9,990 |
| Del. & L. & W. | 162¾ | 162¾ | 162 | 162 | 710 |
| Ches. & Ohio. | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 70 |
| C. of N. J. | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 95 | 95½ | 1,400 |
| D., L. & W. | 161½ | 161½ | 161½ | 161½ | 40 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 420 |
| Gen. Electric. | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36¼ | 36½ | 810 |
| Louis. & N. | 55⅝ | 55⅞ | 55⅝ | 55½ | 550 |
| Total sales | | | | | 108,640 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S.F. 4s | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | $5,000 |
| At. T. & S. F. 2d, A. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 2,000 |
| Erie 2d cn. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 5,000 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | $8,000 |
| Mo., K. & T. 4s | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 3,000 |
| Reading 1st pf. inc | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 2,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $23,000 |

## Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Cal. & Va. | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 50 |
| Hale & Nor. | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 200 |
| Imperial | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 400 |
| Sel. Jacket | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 750 |

## Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. option | 54⅞ | 56⅛ | 54⅞ | 56⅛ | 805,000 |
| May option | 60⅝ | 61 | 60½ | 61 | 42,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 45 | 50 |
| American Grocery 1st pf | 30 | 45 |
| American Surety Company | 200 | .. |
| American Typefounders' | 3½ | 5 |
| American Typefounders' pf | 30 | 35 |
| Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford) | 185 | 190 |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894 | 106⅛ | .. |
| †Atlantic Trust | 200 | 220 |
| Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y | 5 | 10 |
| Barney & Smith pfd stock | 92½ | 95½ |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 19 | 24 |
| ‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) | 93½ | .. |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee | 114½ | 117½ |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 181 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 108 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 108 | 111 |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 110 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 164½ | 166 |
| Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s) | 8 | 10 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 84½ | .. |
| Brooklyn Gas Company | 110 | .. |
| Brooklyn Traction | 13⅛ | 14½ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 70 | 72½ |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf | 102 | .. |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 101 | .. |
| Buffalo Street Railway Stock | 66½ | .. |
| Celluloid Company stock | 68 | 71 |
| Central & South Am. Telegraph | 105 | .. |
| Central Cross-Town | 168 | .. |
| Central Park, North & East River | 160 | 165 |
| Central N. J. Land & Imp | 50 | .. |
| *Central Trust Company | 1000 | 1025 |
| Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s | 62 | 66 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | 2 | 3 |
| Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds | 51½ | 53½ |
| Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds | 20 | .. |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | .. | 1½ |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 130 | .. |
| Consol. Electric Light 1st | 80 | .. |
| †Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk. | 69½ | 75½ |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st | 92 | 96 |
| Continental Trust | 160 | .. |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 93 | 96½ |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. | 93 | 95 |
| Dry Dock, East Broadway, & Battery | 139 | .. |
| East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s | .. | 62 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 109¼ | 110½ |
| Equitable Gas of N. Y. | 171½ | .. |
| Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st | 107½ | .. |
| Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s | 93 | 97 |
| Eighth Avenue | 280 | .. |
| Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd | 27 | .. |
| Farmers' Loan and Trust Co | 700 | 730 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 45 | 55 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 111½ | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 50 | 57 |
| 42d, St. & Grand St. R. R. | 312 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 104 | 107 |
| Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st | 111 | 112½ |
| Georgia Pacific 2d | 50 | 52 |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 104 | .. |
| Holland Trust stock | .. | 90 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 94⅜ | .. |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com | 74 | 80 |
| ‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s | .. | 25 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin common | 9 | 12 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 45 | 53 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | 38½ | .. |
| Indianapolis Gas. Co. stock | 132 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s | 100 | 101½ |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 70 | 72 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 74½ | 76½ |
| Int. & G. N. 1st scrip | 100 | .. |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 104 | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | 6 | 9 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 62 | .. |
| †Journeay & Burnham | 37 | 47 |
| †Journeay & Burnham pf | 90 | .. |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 92 | 96 |
| †Kings County Elevated | 5 | 5½ |
| Knickerbocker Ice Co. stock | 70 | 85 |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 180 | .. |
| Lafayette Gas Co. stock | 80 | 82 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 82½ | 84½ |
| Long Island Traction | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| Lorillard pf | 117 | 119 |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 148½ | 152½ |
| †Manhattan Trust Company | 120 | 130 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | 5 | 10 |
| Madison Square Garden 1st | 100 | .. |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | .. | 55 |
| Mahoning Coal R. R. pf | 106½ | .. |
| Metropolitan 

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 12

## Kansas City Water Works.

**To the Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the National Water Works Company, dated August 1st, 1883:**

The undersigned committee announce that holders of bonds constituting considerably more than a majority of the total amount secured by the above mortgage have become parties to the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, whereby the undersigned committee are empowered to represent and act for them.

Such bondholders as are not already parties to the agreement may become such prior to Nov. 20 without penalty.

Under the decree rendered July 5, 1894, tender of title to the city of the water works plant is required to be made by the company on or before Dec. 1, 1894. Unanimity of action is necessary to accomplish this end, and the interests of the holders of bonds secured by this mortgage require united action on their part.

All bondholders who have not already subscribed the agreement are urged to do so at once. Copies of the agreement may be obtained from any one of the undersigned, or from the **UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY**, 59 Cedar Street, New-York, the trustee appointed by the agreement.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

**GIDEON WELLS,**
Attorney Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Springfield, Mass.
**H. W. BARTOL,**
Trustee Estate of B. H. Bartol, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
**JAMES TIMPSON,**
Second Assistant Treas. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.
**WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON,**
Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, Md.

## BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
## Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

**THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY** 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**

**THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** 51 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said Trust Companies and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds, under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

## Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan
REORGANIZATION.

The Plan of Reorganization submitted Sept. 7, has been modified.

Representatives of the Bondholders of the MT. PLEASANT, CADILLAC & LAKE MICHIGAN Divisions, indorse said Plan.

Bondholders of the GRAND TRUNK & NORTH MICHIGAN Divisions also indorse said Plan.

To Stockholders: Plan is indorsed by Stockholders' Committee and Directors.

**The General Indorsement** of the Plan by 1st Mtge. Bondholders of the several Divisions, and by the Stockholders, assures its success.

It is important, in order to perfect a speedy and equitable reorganization, that all securities be deposited promptly.

**THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,**
20 William St., Depository for Bonds.

**THE ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,**
39 William St., Depository for the Stock.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
E. C. STEDMAN,
JAMES B. CLEWS,
} Committee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel, 20 William St. D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

## United States Mortgage Company,
The Mutual Life Building,
59 CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS..... $600,000
Offers its 5% First Mtge. Trust Gold Bonds,
Series B, at 102½ and interest.

THESE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

An absolutely safe investment.

## The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company,
Philadelphia.

THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION AFFORDS A SAFE AND HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT. INFORMATION, REGARDING BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY AND DIVIDENDS PAID, FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

## CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
(formerly the East River Electric Light Company.)

The undersigned have been requested by a large majority of the holders of the bonds of the above company, issued under the mortgage of the East River Electric Light Company, dated Sept. 1, 1889, to represent them in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to otherwise protect their interests.

Bondholders who desire to participate in its benefits are requested to sign the agreement which has been entered into by the majority, at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York, and to deposit their bonds with that company on or before November 15, 1894.

Bonds offered after that will be received, if at all, only on such terms as the committee may impose.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
BENJAMIN F. PEACH, Jr.,
GEORGE W. MASLIN,
} Committee.
New-York, October 24, 1894.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL available financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

CAPITALIST WANTED—To invest money in new Velocipede wagon; patent applied for; useful for laundry, bakery, coal dealers, &c.; also as fancy velocipedes for ladies and gentlemen; speed, 2¼ minutes a mile; samples ready. J. B. MARTELL, 12 1st St., New-York.

## Financial.

### RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

**To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:**

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

**$150,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.** First Mortgage Registered 7% Bonds, Due Jan., 1903.

**$250,000 Western Transit Co.** 4 1-2% Coupon Bonds, Due Feb., 1903. Guaranteed by the **New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.**

**$250,000 Beech Creek R. R. Co.** 4% Stock, exempt from Taxation, including Income Tax. Guaranteed by the **New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.**

**Harvey Fisk & Sons,**
24 Nassau Street, New-York.

## Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

**In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.**

**General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:**

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
## First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
## CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your Bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued. The reasons are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.,
Committee.

## MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
*The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.*
AND
*The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.*

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

## $50,000
## HARLEM RIVER AND PORTCHESTER
2D MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT.,
DUE 1911, REGISTERED.
Guaranteed Principal and Interest by NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.
FOR SALE.

## Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 WALL STREET.

## SECOND AV. R. R. CO. STOCKS & BONDS
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**Readers**
OF
**THE TIMES**
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

## Dividends.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO., Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1894.—The Board of Directors at their meeting this day adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that a dividend of TWO PER CENT. be declared on the stock of the main stem for the six months ended June 30, 1894, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1894, at the Treasurer's office, Baltimore, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and that the discharge books in Baltimore and New-York be closed at 3 P. M. on Nov. 2, and the transfer books at 12 M., Saturday, Nov. 3, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. on Nov. 20, 1894. All discharged stock must be presented for registration in Baltimore or New-York before 12 M. on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1894.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Directors,
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
65 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of December at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 3d day of January, 1895.
By order of the board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
59 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.
The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, to the morning of Dec. 3.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

## Meetings and Elections.

### Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield FIRST MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Central Trust Company certificates for the first mortgage 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the agreement of bondholders, dated Oct. 1, 1889, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall St., New-York, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1894, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At said meeting there will be presented for the consideration of certificate holders important questions touching their interests, and any resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote will bind all certificate holders. It is therefore important that as many certificate holders as possible shall be represented at such meeting in person or by proxy.

Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1894.
HENRY W. SMITH, Chairman;
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Majority of Committee.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

## Lost and Found.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, near home, as below, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, No. 14,763, with diamond, ruby, and sapphire chain attached. Will pay reward asked if returned to 60 West 45th St., city.

## *BUSINESS TROUBLES.*

—The suspension of Robert F. Nathan of 50 Broadway, formerly of the firm of Content & Nathan, was announced yesterday at the Stock Exchange. The firm plunged in sugar last year, doing a large arbitrage business in that and other stocks. When the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange prohibited arbitrage dealings, in May, the firm dissolved. Mr. Nathan had not been in the market since July. He had no open contracts at the Exchange. He is a son-in-law of James Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman.

—Isaac Danenberg and James A. Blanchard, who were appointed as receivers by different courts of the David Jones Company's brewery at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, qualified yesterday by filing bonds of $50,000 each. The question is now as to who has jurisdiction. The Sheriff still holds possession under several executions.

—The schedules of James L. Jarvis & Son, wholesale dealers in flour at 511 West Twentieth Street, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $77,641, nominal assets of $73,392, and actual assets of $21,657. The firm has made a settlement with its creditors, it is said, at 35 cents on the dollar.

—Peter McHugh, shoe dealer of 643 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Catalini. The assets amount to $8,458.12, and the liabilities, which include various sums owing to leather manufacturers and shoe companies in this city and Brooklyn, are placed at $10,378.62.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Charles Price, dealer in kid gloves at 485 Sixth Avenue for $2,300, and the stock of Julius Kornicker, dealer in clothing at 2,697 Third Avenue.

—An attachment has been obtained here against the Monhagen Hat Company of Middletown, N. Y., for $756, in favor of Hall F. Baldwin, who was formerly manager of the company.

—An attachment against the Meadville Furniture Company of Meadville, Penn., for $812, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Morris Wisel of this city.

—William J. Nicholson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William C. Lefferts on the suit of John M. Kelley.

—Executions for $3,102 against D. Lang & Nathan, shoe dealers, at 343 Grand Street, were received by the Sheriff yesterday.

## *ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.*

**On the Teutonic from Liverpool.**

A.—Mrs. D. Ahl, Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, Miss F. Alexander, H. E. Altemus, Miss Angus, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Annable, Mrs. M. E. Arnold, J. Atherton, H. T. Atkinson, Fred F. Ayer.—B.—J. Beecham, Mrs. C. R. Bement, Miss Bement, Mrs. Bennett, J. R. Bingham, H. R. Bishop, Harry Blair, H. B. Blcgrave, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Paul Blouët, Miss G. Bottomley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bonnell, F. D. U. Brace, Miss G. Brancker, F. de Brath, Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Brooks, Mrs. E. Marsh-Brown, Miss Marsh-Brown.—C.—Mrs. Carey, W. Calder, Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Miss Cammilleri, M. Caragol, Capt. A. S. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clarke, David Coey, A. J. Coey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Colvin, Miss Colvin, Miss M. D. Colvin, D. Conjuite, H. S. Connell, Mrs. J. S. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Conger, Mr. Cooper, C. R. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Miss V. Crerar, H. Crerar, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. Custer.—D.—C. Damon, Charles Diggelman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, R. S. Dowd, A. O. Downs, Miss Helen Dunham, Miss Grace Dunham, Mr. Durst.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Eaton, Miss M. T. Eaton, Miss E. B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Einstein, G. Einstein.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Giraud Foster, Mrs. Foster, the Rev. and Mrs. Louis R. Fox, B. F. French.—G.—G. Gaffkin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gage, P. Rodriguez-y-Guarez, Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, W. P. Gill, C. M. Gillespie, Augustus Goldsmith, C. H. Gostenhofer, Miss Gray, J. A. Greer.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hahlo, H. Hardy, O. H. Harrison, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Miss H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold B. Heine, Arthur Heine, Miss L. Heine, Miss Camille Heine, Mrs. L. A. Herrick, Miss L. Herrick, Mrs. J. Hinton, Miss Hinton, Miss S. M. Hinton, R. Hoare, S. Hoedemaker, Mrs. A. R. Howland, Miss G. Howland, Miss R. Von Hugel, John E. Hulbert.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Miss E. Jackson, D. Ross Johnson, William Johnson, A. J. Jordan.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kapper, Miss Kingsford, Isaac Kubie.—L.—Miss M. Lewis, R. W. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Littauer, Miss Littauer, Mrs. H. Lockwood, Miss E. W. Lowber, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. de Luze.—M.—George Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McMillan, Mrs. A. N. McLean, Miss Major, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris, Herbert Morris, Miss Maud Morris.—N.—Mrs. A. R. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Newberry, Mrs. J. S. Newberry, Miss Newell, Miss C. H. Newell, Miss Norris.—O.—The Rev. Eugene O'Growney, Willis L. Ogden, Miss F. Ogden.—P.—Mrs. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. R. McD. Paterson, F. J. Paton, Arthur L. Pearse, Mrs. H. H. Perkins, W. J. Phillips, Miss F. Pomeroy, R. W. Prosser, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Pruyn.—R.—W. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Reed, Major J. M. Richardson, George Riches, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burr Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rosenberg.—S.—Mrs. Schramm, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seargent, F. Searl, Ballard Smith, Hayland Smith, Mrs. T. Smith, W. H. Smith, Miss D. P. Soley, W. S. Spaulding, Mrs. M. D. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shamberg, Miss Shamberg, Mrs. S. C. Stearns, Col. W. J. Sutherland.—T.—Mrs. S. C. Taller, Miss Taller, Miss G. Tanner, Mrs. N. de Teresa, J. Moylan Thomas, Mrs. Moylan Thomas, P. Alexander Thomas, Miss R. McC. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorne, Miss Thorne, J. Maxwell Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tilton, Miss E. B. Tilton, Miss E. Tilton, Mrs. D. M. Turnure, Miss M. S. Turnure.—V.—C. F. Vaughan.—W.—G. E. Ward, J. B. Warren, W. H. Wayman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, Miss Wilcox, H. P. Winter, R. D. Wylly, J. W. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Woodward.—Y.—Thomas Young, Lieut. Col. W. A. Yule.

**Murdered for His Money.**

MORTON, Minn., Nov. 14.—Emanuel Otto, an aged and wealthy farmer residing here, was found murdered in his residence yesterday. There was a bullet hole in his side and another bullet had passed into his ear. He was evidently sleeping when killed, as he was found by his aged wife lying on a bed with his vest, trousers, and woolen boots on. The body was still warm. His wealth was estimated at $50,000.

In an iron chest was found $40 in coin, $450 in bank notes, and valuable papers. The key to the chest had been taken from his pocket, the chest opened, and most of the treasure taken.

## TO FORM A GREAT ORANGE

### Talk of Consolidating the Four New-Jersey Townships.

### FEARS THAT NEWARK MAY ABSORB THEM ALL

**Should This Happen the Metropolis of New-Jersey Would Become Republican — Citizens Discussing the Scheme.**

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—What has at last become the all-absorbing topic of discussion here is the question of consolidating this city with the townships of East, West, and South Orange under one Municipal Government, and since the recent election the agitation in that direction has reached surprising proportions.

Orange has a population of some 22,000, East Orange of 15,000, West Orange of 4,000, and South Orange of 5,000, and when the project to consolidate them was first broached a year or two ago, the idea was scouted by almost everybody. Now its advocates are coming forward on all sides and declaring that it is simply a fight for self-preservation. They say that if the project is not successfully carried through it will not be many moons before the City of Newark will have absorbed all four of these delightful suburbs and their identity and individual attractions will have been lost. There seems to be growing a strong sentiment in favor of a Greater Newark, and in the event of the triumph of this sentiment, all the Oranges, with Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, Irvington, Vailsburg, Millburn, Short Hills, Caldwell, Roseland, Livingston, and Verona, would undoubtedly be annexed to Newark. To combat such a possibility the consolidationists say it is imperative that all the Oranges join their forces and consolidate at once before the Greater Newark project has time to mature.

At any rate, it is argued, Newark is bound to tack on a big slice of East Orange to her territorial limits at no distant day, especially as the State Legislature is now overwhelmingly Republican, and can easily pass an act making such a thing possible, in order to make Democratic Newark Republican, East Orange being the blackest Republican district in the State. With this accomplished, they declare, it would be only a question of time when Newark would also absorb the City of Orange, West Orange, South Orange, and neighboring towns.

Whatever may be the opinion of a majority of the inhabitants on the question of a consolidation of the Oranges, it is certain that a great majority of them do not want to be made a part of Newark, at least for many years to come. The main objections to the consolidation project seem to be the adjustment of the debts of the four municipalities and the arrangement of their water and sewer systems. All four places have water systems and supplies of their own. Orange has just completed its sewerage system at a great expense, and is in debt to the full extent of the law. East Orange has a sewerage system, but its disposal works on the Bloomfield line have proved such a public nuisance that it has been compelled to abandon them, and is now building an outlet sewer through Newark, at a great expense. South Orange has attempted to have a sewer, but decrees from the courts have interfered and prevented her from locating her disposal works, after much money had been expended thereon. West Orange has no sewer. Orange and West Orange seem willing enough to combine, but East Orange is aristocratic, proud, jealous, and Republican, and therefore holds off, while South Orange is select and opinionated, and imagines that she will some day be a big city all by herself.

On the contrary, there are many common interests and enterprises that naturally draw the Oranges together. The sole reason that there is not a handsome public library here is because of the rivalry between these four places and the disposition shown to act independently. So also with regard to the possession of fine public buildings, in which the Oranges are sadly lacking. The Memorial Hospital, in Orange, and the Orphan Asylum, in East Orange, both belong to all the Oranges, but their managers find themselves greatly handicapped in their work because of the territorial division, as do also those of the Young Men's Christian Association, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Woman's Improvement Society, the Woman's Christian Association, the Board of Trade, and other organizations embracing in their scope all the Oranges.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade the other night the matter was discussed at length, and Jephtha H. Baldwin of West Orange declared that a consolidation of the Oranges was bound to come, and that they never would have been separated but for the jealousy and personal pique which had worked to the great detriment of the whole locality. He said the consolidation would be a godsend in the way of providing better postal facilities and a more efficient delivery system, and that the Street, Police, Fire, and Public School Departments could be managed far better under one Municipal Government. Mr. Baldwin said the matter of debts could be easily settled by each locality's assuming its own as they now existed and by caring for their liquidation by the operation of the sinking fund or by direct taxation, while all future debts would be assessed upon the entire city.

Alderman Joseph D. Holmes of Orange, O. E. Condit of East Orange, and others advocated the scheme, but the President, James S. Holmes, said he wanted to see the Oranges attached to Newark. A committee, composed of J. H. Baldwin, J. C. Knowles, and J. D. Holmes, was appointed to confer with the New-England Society with regard to the matter and to report at the next meeting.

The Public Welfare Committee of the New-England Society has made a report, in which the causes of the separation of the Oranges and the obstacles in the way of their reunion are outlined. The question will be debated with warmth at the next meeting.

The East Orange Improvement Society discussed the proposed consolidation of the Oranges on Saturday night, and opinion was about equally divided on the subject, which will be taken up with more vigor at the next meeting.

The Woman's Improvement Association, which was recently organized here and has already done much good work, has taken up the consolidation question, and is sounding the sentiment of the community on the subject. The Secretary, Miss Arabella Ward of South Orange, reports that many in South Orange are opposed to the project, but she had been authorized to get the opinion of the Board of Village Trustees on the subject and seek their co-operation.

In private conversations Capt. Ambrose M. Matthews, President of the Second National Bank; Charles M. Decker, President of the Orange National Bank; Edgar Williams, editor of The Orange Journal; Committeeman Ferdinand Coyne, Jr., of East Orange; Alfred F. Pierson, and many others have expressed themselves in favor of the scheme, while Ezra C. Williams of West Orange is the only pronounced opponent who has yet come out and stated his views openly in the matter. A public mass meeting will probably be held in Music Hall for the fuller and freer discussion of the subject by the residents of all the Oranges.

## JOHN SIMPSON SORE OVER DEFEAT

**He Says Police Commissioner Murray Prevented His Election to Congress.**

"Johnny" Simpson, late Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, is unhappy because of the conduct of Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray.

Mr. Simpson says Mr. Murray "has employed the power which his position gives him in the assassination of party candidates."

Commissioner Murray was formerly district leader in the Third Assembly District. When the Republicans reorganized, Mr. Murray was made one of the members of the General Committee from that district.

"A glance at the figures in his Assembly district," said Mr. Simpson yesterday, "where I ran behind the candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, shows that, while they were elected, I lost enough votes to elect me.

"Mr. Murray went around to public meetings with Campbell and advocated his election. He undermined my strength by opposing me with all the power which his official position gave him."

Mr. Simpson wants the Republican organization to "discipline" the Police Commissioner. There is some difficulty in bringing this about, because Mr. Murray is not, under the constitution of that organization, any longer a member of the General Committee.

There is, however, a Committee on Grievances to which Mr. Simpson may take his case, if he desires. Alexander P. Ketchum of the Twenty-seventh District is Chairman of this committee.

## PATRONAGE IS WHAT THEY DESIRE

**Brooklyn Politicians Will Try to Get Control of the Charities Department First.**

It is evident that the Brooklyn politicians are going to make a determined fight for patronage this Winter, and one of the first things they will endeavor to grab will be the Charities Department. It is at present presided over by three Commissioners, and a bill will be introduced at the early session of the Legislature making it a one-headed commission.

The bill is already in shape, and it will probably be presented in the Senate by Senator Owens. Assemblyman Frank Schulz will present it in the Assembly.

There are about 770 places in the department, and the "bone hunters" are anxious to get them.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie is one of the leading officials who are in favor of the one-headed commission, and to him will be delegated the power of naming the Commissioner. Commissioner Henry is opposed to the change on the ground that three men can better administer the department than one. The Republican "bone hunters" believe that one Commissioner will administer the department better in their interests than three.

The present Commissioners are Col. Benjamin F. Gott, Adolph Simis, and Charles J. Henry. Col. Gott's term expires on Dec. 31 next and Assemblyman John H. Burtis has been selected by Supervisor at Large Fitchie to fill the place.

## A NEW NAVY REVOLVER

**The Designs of Ensign Dieffenbach Are to be Tested.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Ensign Dieffenbach of the Bureau of Ordnance has submitted designs for a navy revolver, and the new model has been sent to Indian Head Proving Ground to be tested.

In this latest design the free revolving of the cylinder when the hammer is rebounded after firing, the slight revolving of the cylinder when the finger is off the trigger at the time of firing, and firing when the latch is not home and the cylinder is not safely back in place will be impossible. The cylinder will be positively locked before and after firing, and can only be revolved by actual operation of the mechanism, or by holding the hammer in a position corresponding to half cock.

**Army Bureau Chiefs Curbed.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The decision of Secretary Lamont that recommendations of post commanders and others shall be sent to the Secretary of War, whether they are approved by bureau chiefs or not, is the result of a controversy between Col. C. G. Bartlett, Ninth Infantry, commander of Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Quartermaster Gen. Batchelder. The Quartermaster at Madison Barracks recommended that a building Heretofore post commanders have been at be repaired at the post, and prepared an estimate of the cost of the work. Col. Bartlett approved the recommendation, and sent it to Washington. Quartermaster Gen. Batchelder reduced the estimate and sent it back to Col. Bartlett. The latter sent it to the War Department, going over Batchelder's head.

The department decided that Batchelder had no right to dispose finally of the case, the mercy of bureau chiefs who insist on the right to dispose of estimates. This privilege, as already stated in these dispatches, will be exercised by the department.

**Treasurer Smith's Alleged Shortage.**

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Moses P. Smith, Treasurer and Collector of South Orange Township, was arraigned before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Common Pleas Court, to-day, charged with embezzling $9,000 of township money. He pleaded non vult, by advice of M. T. Barrett, his counsel, who informed the court that it would be wise to suspend sentence until the examination of Smith's books had been finished.

Smith is seventy years old. He has been Treasurer and Collector of South Orange Township for eight years. The township authorities will bring a civil suit against him for the amount of the alleged shortage. Smith is under $10,000 bail to appear at the April Term of court.

**Schondel's Conviction Illegal.**

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Chief Justice Beasley of the Supreme Court, decided today that the indictment and conviction found against William Schondel, of Hoboken, were illegal. Schondel was divorced in Illinois, and afterward married Mina Thomas, with whom he went to Hoboken.

He was indicted on the ground that the divorce in Illinois was valid in that State, but not in New-Jersey.

The Chief Justice's opinion is that when a man and woman live together under an honest belief that they are legally married, the matter is not indictable.

**New Manhattan Club's Cornerstone.**

Imbedded in the wall of the main entrance of the New Manhattan Athletic Club is a white stone bearing the names of the Building Committee of the original cherry diamond organization. It was placed there as a compliment to the men whose efforts resulted in the erection of the magnificent clubhouse. Since the new club has been formed, the opinion has taken root that a new list of names would be more appropriate. That idea originated with Dr. C. H. Richardson, a prominent member of the old club, who announces that he and other former followers of the cherry diamond have determined to secure a new stone, have inscribed on it the names of the organizers of the new club, and put it in the place of the present stone. Secretary Genslinger will put into execution a novel idea, which is nothing less than the establishment of an old curiosity shop. This was suggested by his receipt of a twenty-five-dollar certificate of the scrip of the old club, which was sent by David W. Smith, a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Mr. Smith added that he had nine more of the same kind in his possession. Acting on the hint, Secretary Genslinger decided to set aside a room in the house for an old curiosity shop, and Exhibit No. 1 will be the certificate of scrip.

## AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

**Seventh Annual Meeting to be Held at Columbia College.**

The American Economic Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at Columbia College on Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 29. Among the speakers will be President Seth Low of Columbia, Prof. J. B. Clark of Amherst, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, on "The Chicago Strike"; Dr. S. M. Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, on the "Paris Labor Exchange"; Prof. D. R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The Unemployed"; John Graham Brooks, on "The Pope and the Encyclical on Labor"; Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale, on "Population and Capital"; Prof. Dayid Kingly of the University of Illinois, on "Credit Investments in Retail Trade"; Worthington C. Ford, on "Our Trade with the East."

Other speakers will be Prof. F. C. Hicks of the University of Missouri, on "Competition as a Basis of Economic Theory"; Prof. H. C. Adams of the University of Michigan, on "The Theory of Public Expenditure"; Prof. T. N. Carver of Oberlin, on "An Ideally Just Distribution of the Production of Industry"; Dr. Frank Fetter of Cornell, on "The Australian Theory of Value in Relation to the Standard of Deferred Payments."

Prof. R. Mayo-Smith of Columbia, on "Statistics as an Instrument of Investigation in Sociology"; Prof. A. W. Small of Chicago, on the "Relation of Sociology to Economics"; Prof. W. J. Ashley of Harvard, on "The Historical School: a Retrospect."

A reception to attending members will be given by President Seth Low of Columbia on Dec. 27.

## FOR THE CRAIG EPILEPTIC COLONY

**A County Institution to be Modeled After the German Colony.**

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The managers of the Craig colony for epileptics met here to-day. They are Dr. Frederick Peterson of New-York City, Mrs. J. B. Wadsworth of Geneseo, George M. Shull of Mount Morris, Mr. Cudderback of Buffalo, and Dr. C. E. Jones of Albany.

A report, which will be presented to the Legislature through the State Board of Charities, was adopted. It states that a three-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation will be needed to fully establish the colony and to construct the necessary buildings.

The colony, which is situated in Livingston County, a few miles from Mount Morris, where 1,800 acres have been purchased by the State, is to be modeled after the German epileptic colony, on the cottage plan. The managers think the colony can be made self-supporting with the introduction of appropriate industries for the patients. There are 12,000 epileptics in the State, 1,200 of whom are now cared for in State hospitals.

Dr. Scrappley of New-York was elected Superintendent of the colony.

## *THEATRICAL GOSSIP.*

—Benefit of the Orphans.—The greatest benefit bill known in New-York for years has been prepared for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum benefit, under the direction of A. M. Palmer, at the Metropolitan Opera House, this afternoon and evening. Among the participants will be Lillian Russell, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, Georgia Powers Carhart, Elitta Proctor Otis, Lucille Jocelyn, Marie Sinnott, the Steeles, Tony Pastor, De Wolf Hopper, Marshall P. Wilder, Joseph Wheelock, J. E. Dodson, Signor Donati, James T. Powers, in an act of "The New Boy"; Doré Davidson and Ramie Austen, in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," &c. Special features will be presented from "Little Christopher Columbus," "A Gaiety Girl," "The Passing Show," "Rob Roy," Tompkins's "Black Crook," Pastor's, Koster & Bial's, Proctor's, Keith's, and the Union Square. The Protectory Band and a drill by the Orphan Boy Cadets will be features.

—"The Pacific Mail."—Capt. Watson, who was for many years connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was in the audience at the Star Theatre the other night and laughed very heartily over the scenes in "The Pacific Mail." If "The Flame," Mr. Hoey's new farce, proves the popular success expected, it will be retained as the opening attraction under Canary & Lederer, who take possession of the house Dec. 3. "The Twentieth Century Girl" will have its first production at the Bijou Dec. 31.

—The Kendals.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have completed their three weeks' engagement in San Francisco, and are playing in Oregon this week. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was condemned by the press and public of San Francisco, but in all their other plays the Kendals were received with great enthusiasm.

—"The Cotton King."—Eben Plympton signed a contract with Manager Brady yesterday, under which he will play a leading part in "The Cotton King" when it is presented at the Academy of Music Dec. 3. The cast is to be materially strengthened for the production in this city.

—Mme. Segond-Weber.—This French actress, who was seen here at Abbey's Theatre last Winter, has just been engaged for the Paris Renaissance. She will probably make her début in "Andromaque," with Sarah Bernhardt.

—The Academy Concerts.—The concert at the Academy of Music next Sunday night will be given by Comstock's Minstrels, instead of Gilmore's Band. The band will resume its concerts at this house in a few weeks.

—Mr. Harrigan's Season.—The regular season at Harrigan's will open Dec. 10, when Edward Harr

## EXHIBITS IN A CASE OF "BIG HEAD"

*THIS, THE VETERINARY SAID, AILED MR. HUBER'S HORSE.*

**The Owner Declared It Had Not Been Treated Properly—He Brought Suit and Lost the Case.**

Part III. of the City Court yesterday looked like the dissecting room of a veterinary college, or an anatomical museum.

There were rib bones, leg bones, sections of head and spinal columns, and other equally pleasant exhibits, all artistically arranged for inspection by the jury. Then on a long table was a collection of all sorts of veterinary hardware and surgical appliances, such as firing irons, straps, head covers, forceps, and other things calculated to make up a horse doctor's equipment.

The whole collection, the like of which has never been seen before in any court, made up exhibits in the trial of a suit brought to recover $1,000 for alleged veterinary malpractice. The plaintiff in the suit was George Huber, the museum proprietor, and the defendant, Dr. William C. Bretherton, a veterinarian. The courtroom was filled with horsemen, veterinary surgeons, and others interested in seeing the outcome of the suit.

Mr. Huber, besides running several places of amusement, finds time to devote to good horses. He is fond of driving, and keeps a sharp lookout at horse sales for animals that may suit his fancy. Some time in 1893 he bought a promising colt for $275. He stabled the animal at a roadhouse, at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue. After a time the colt began to ail, and Dr. Bretherton was called in to attend it.

The doctor said he had used the means ordinarily adopted by members of his profession in his course of treatment.

"The colt," declared the witness, "had what is known as 'big head.'"

"H'm!" commented Judge Van Wyck; "that's a very common disease among men. I've seen lots of examples of it."

"Yes, your Honor, so have I," put in the witness, "but when a horse gets it, he generally dies. It's fatal in its advanced stages."

"Pity that its fatal consequences are confined to horses," remarked one of the lawyers in the case, and then the trial proceeded.

The doctor said it was necessary to "fire" the horse, and in order to do this the animal was thrown with hobbles. But the "firing" had no effect, and the museum manager's colt died.

The defendant took advantage of a license given to him by the city, and cut off the head and hind legs of the horse for postmortem examination. He discovered that his diagnosis of the animal's trouble was correct. A number of experts were put on the stand to tell what they knew of this disease, and all agreed that it was fatal in its later stages.

Mr. Huber's allegation was that the horse had not died because of the disease, but from nervous shock produced by the improper manner in which it was thrown.

The jury didn't think so, and brought in a verdict for the doctor.

## CHARGES AGAINST HER RELATIONS

**Mary Jane Murray Says She Never Made Over Her Property.**

Mrs. Mary Jane Murray, who has been the wife of John Murray since July, 1893, has had considerable trouble with the relatives of her first husband, Joseph Walker, ever since his death. She complains particularly about the treatment that she has received at the hands of her former husband's father, Henry B. Walker, and her brother-in-law, Daniel S. Walker.

She was sick last Summer, and after recovering sufficiently she decided to go to Europe. She stored the furniture. Soon after doing this she learned that her brother-in-law claimed all her real estate and the furniture in behalf of the daughter of her first husband, Cassie Walker, who is thirteen years old, and has always lived with and been supported by her.

Two papers, purporting to be a power of attorney in favor of her brother-in-law and also an assignment of the mortgage on the property 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, have been recorded, and bear what are said to be Mrs. Murray's signature. She says that she never knew of these papers until a little more than a month ago. She never signed them to her knowledge, and if she did sign them, she says, it was a result of a fraudulent scheme and conspiracy. She obtained an injunction restraining any disposition of the property.

Her father-in-law, brother-in-law, and the latter's wife, Rose Walker, made affidavit that the charges against them were unfounded, that the papers were prepared with the knowledge and consent of Mrs. Murray, who signed them when she was aware of the fact that she was putting her name to the papers and understood the nature of them. They, in addition, attempted to show that she was not living on good terms with her husband, but this she and her husband both positively denied.

Mrs. Murray and her husband said that the Walkers had endeavored to have them indicted, upon the false charge of having poisoned Joseph Walker, her former husband, and had gone to the office of the District Attorney for that purpose, but their efforts in that direction were futile. A judgment was entered yesterday, upon consent, by Judge Truax, that the Walkers give her a quit-claim deed, and release all the property, and that all the furniture in the storage warehouse be delivered to her. The Murrays lived at 730 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

## SAY THEIR MOTHER IS SANE

**The Case of Johanna Barbara Widmayer Again in Court.**

A motion to dismiss the proceedings in the case of Johanna Barbara Widmayer, to inquire into whose sanity Judge Truax on Nov. 7 appointed a commission, was heard before the same Judge in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Mrs. Widmayer is eighty-three years old, and lives at 167 West Sixty-first Street. She has an income from the estate of her husband, George Widmayer, amounting to $6,000 a year. The entire estate, which was left to the sons and the granddaughter, Julia Hartt, who applied for the commission, amounts in all to nearly $1,000,000.

It is alleged by the granddaughter that the old lady is of unsound mind. The chief reason given for the appointment of the commission is that the old lady is giving the main part of her income to her two sons, William F. and Henry E. Widmayer, who were trustees under the will, but were removed by the court.

Affidavits to show Mrs. Widmayer's sanity were submitted. The lawyer scored the granddaughter, who, he said, wanted the old lady to live on $1,500 a year, and to let the balance of the income accumulate for herself, so that she would get more after the grandmother died.

The affidavits in support of the dismissal of the commission are from the sons, William F. and Henry E. Widmayer, who state that their mother has personally conducted the household, and that, while she has not given them money, she has loaned them some, to be deducted from their legacies. Mrs. Widmayer also made affidavit to the same effect, and says, further, that she understands the present proceedings, and is capable of taking care of her property. David Levy, an attorney, also swears that he visited the old lady, and found her remarkably intelligent and quick-witted. She read the affidavits, he says, and seemed to understand them perfectly.

Judge Truax granted the attorneys until Monday to file additional affidavits.

## SUIT AGAINST T. C. PLATT.

**It All Hinges on a Package Sent East as Charged by Express.**

Malcolm Anderson and Roger M. Woodbury, plaintiffs, filed an amended complaint yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought against Thomas C. Platt, as President of the United States Express Company, for $101,891.73.

The plaintiffs allege that they had an option for two months from the owner of 160,000 shares of the Rialto mining stock, in December, 1893, for the sale at $200,000. They had a purchaser in this city, they claim, who would give $300,000, leaving $100,000 profit for themselves.

Papers containing maps and specifications describing the mining properties were sent by express from Denver, Col., addressed, as alleged: "Malcolm Anderson, Grand Hotel, N. Y." The papers were left at the Grand Union Hotel in this city and were not recovered.

In consequence the negotiations were never completed. The sums demanded are $100,000 profit that would have been secured, together with $1,890.73 expenses in getting new maps, hotel expenses, salary of Anderson, &c.

**Had Broker Tomkins Arrested.**

William A. Tompkins, a broker, and member of the firm of Tompkins & Morrison, doing business at 60 Broadway, was arrested at the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, in an action brought against himself and his partner, Joseph G. Morrison, by Julia H. Lucas, who seeks to recover from them $700, which she declares they have appropriated to their own use.

The plaintiff says that in May, 1893, she placed in the hands of the brokers securities for sale. They sold the securities and realized $997.67. She dame repeated demands for this money, but every time that she made a request for funds the brokers told her they were short. She succeeded in getting from them $297.67, but the remainder, $700, she declares she has never been able to get.

**Mrs. Shryock Sues for Divorce.**

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, tried the suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Shryock for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds from her husband, Harry C. Shryock, who is the son of William H. Shryock, the President of the Third National Bank of Baltimore.

Shryock was married on Jan. 3, 1882, at the home of the bride's father, at Frederick, Md. His father-in-law is a prominent merchant of that place. They moved to this city and lived at 112 West Seventy-eighth Street. The husband was at that time in the employ of Walter D. Starr & Co., dealers in lumber.

Judge Bookstaver, upon hearing the testimony in the case yesterday, remarked that, while the proof as to the guilt of the husband seemed to be sufficient, the testimony in regard to what amount of alimony should be allowed the wife was insufficient. It has been said that Shryock has an income of nearly $50,000 a year. Decision was reserved.

## DR. HOLUB ON HIS WAY TO AMERICA

**He Is a Noted African Explorer and Will Lecture in This City About His Travels.**

Among the passengers on board the steamer Rhaetia, from Hamburg, which is due at this port next Sunday, is Dr. Emil Holub, a renowned African explorer, who is coming to this country on a lecturing tour.

He will lecture before the American Geographical Society in this city, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Dr. Holub was born in Holitz, Bohemia, Oct. 7, 1847. He studied medicine, and after his graduation became interested in scientific explorations. In 1872 he went to South Africa and practiced as a physician at the diamond mines at Kimberley. He devoted all his possessions to the fitting out of three extensive exploring expeditions, which were very successful.

At the close of 1872 he crossed the Vaal River and journeyed over the Kral Lekatlong, in the land of the Barolong to the Kral Nitzima, thence to Gassinbone, crossed the Pokone Mountains, discovered the caves of Wonder-fountain, and the ruins of Monomotapa, and returned with a large collection of curios to Doloitspan in 1873.

He started on his second expedition in November, 1873, journeying through the Western and Eastern Transvaal and the lands of the Seschele and Sekromo. In 1875 he started on his third exploring expedition. He traveled through Morloa, Buisport, and Soschang to Paudama-Teuka, and returned by way of Soschang to Kimberley.

Dr. Holub in 1880 returned to Europe and published several works giving the results of his seven years' sojourn in South Africa. He gave many lectures before scientific bodies in Germany, and began preparations for a still more extensive exploring expedition. The German Emperor had become so interested in the project that he gave a large sum of money toward defraying the expenses.

Dr. Holub married in 1883, and with his bride went on a wedding tour to Capestadt, (Cape Town,) and thence went up the Zambesi River, where he and his wife endured great hardships. He subsequently published two volumes of his travels, including his journey from Cape Town to the land of the Maschulumbe. Dr. Holub will spend several months in this country.

## NOT TRUE, COMMISSIONER DALY SAYS

**Denies Mr. Fish's Statement that He Sent Appointments in Blank to Putnam County.**

There is a question of veracity between Hamilton Fish, Jr., candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, and Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Fish alleged in an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times that the Commissioner of Public Works had sent appointments in blank to Putnam County to help Mr. Fish's opponent for the Assembly, Mr. Dean. Mr. Daly said on this subject yesterday:

"The statement that I sent appointments in blank to Mr. Dean to be used in his campaign is an unqualified falsehood. Mr. Fish himself must know that it is not true. Never since I have been in office as Commissioner of Public Works have I made out, or permitted to be made out, appointments in blank.

"Mr. Fish knows as much on this point as any one else. No appointments in blank were sent to Putnam County.

"Before the election I met Mr. Fish one day, and he asked me how I was going to use him in Putnam. I told him that naturally I was against him. Of course, I would prefer to see a Democrat elected above a Republican at any time. But so far as sending appointments in blank to Putnam County, it is not so."

"How many appointments were made during the campaign of aqueduct employes in Putnam County?" Mr. Daly was asked.

"Perhaps ten or twelve," he answered, "and they were all of laborers. Every one of the recommendations for these appointments bears the initials of Chief Engineer Birdsall, who approved of them."

## W. H. Gibbs to Go to Prison.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14.—Col. W. H. Gibbs, ex-State Auditor and ex-Postmaster of this city, was sentenced in the Federal court this morning to three years in the penitentiary at Kingston, N. Y., for defalcation as Postmaster of $4,000.

## SAID SIGNATURES WERE FORGED

**Consents Presented by a Brooklyn Electric Railway Repudiated—One Alleged Signer Long Dead.**

Some interesting statements were made by property owners to Chief Judge Clement in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, in the suit of the Citizens' Electric Railroad Company to enjoin the city from interfering with the construction of its trolley road on Marcy Avenue.

The city is fighting the company on the ground that it has not obtained the consent of a majority of the property owners for the construction of the trolley road, and the railroad company alleges that it has more consents than are necessary.

It was quite interesting yesterday when Henry Tomkins, owner of the flats at 315, 317, and 319 Marcy Avenue, which property is valued at $19,500, testified that his name, which appeared on the papers of the railroad company in favor of the road, was a forgery; that he had never signed any such paper, and was opposed to the road in question.

The company also had on its lists the signature of Herman Wellbrock, dated Oct. 19 last.

H. Van Campen, son-in-law of Herman Wellbrock, testified that the signature of his father-in-law was a forgery. It was alleged to have been written in October; he said, when in reality his father-in-law had died in the January preceding.

**Routkowsky Calls on Carlisle.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—M. De Routkowsky, whose card said he was financial agent of Russia, called on Secretary Carlisle late this afternoon. The nature of his business was not stated.

## *FEDERAL COURTS.*

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice, Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 48.—Charles A. Miller, Treasurer, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 77.—Bella A. Johnson, executrix, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Company et al.—Argued by George F. Curtis, Wilkinson Call, and A. H. Garland for the appellants, and by A. H. Wintersteen for the appellees.

No. 631.—Asa P. Potter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by W. S. B. Hopkins for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Nov. 15, will be as follows: Nos. 531, 687, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Called at 10:30 A. M.

99—Mercadante vs. Manhattan Railway; 102—Hartmann vs. same; 61—Thebaud vs. Great Western Insurance Company; 97—Standen vs. Brown; 107—Foote vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 60—La Societe Anonyme, &c., vs. Marks; 109—Robertson vs. Ongley Electric Company; 103—Burgess vs. Badger; 49—The People, &c., vs. Wiman; 66—Murray vs. Micolino; 105—Andrews vs. Welling; 85½—Butler vs. Townsend; 50—People ex rel. Morris vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Sterne vs. Talbott; 2—Joseph Beck Company vs. Berry.

Class II.—3—Harding vs. Field.

Class IV.—4—Manhattan Railway vs. Diehl; 5—Stewart vs. Keating; 6—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Long Beach Association.

Class VI.—7—Matter of Dixon.

Class VII.—8—Cunliffe vs. Cram; 9—Furniss vs. Furniss; 10—O'Neill vs. Wainright.

Class VIII.—11—Jones vs. Wittner; 12—Murphy vs. Hegemann; 13—Jones vs. Jones; 14—Matter of Catholic Publishing Society; 15—Goldstein vs. Goldstein; 16—Taylor vs. Lawrence; 17—Simon Manufacturing Manufacturing Company; 18—Hodenpyl vs. Tannenbaum; 19—Coxe vs. Johnston; 20—Wildey vs. Robinson; 21—Moffet vs. Elmendorf; 22—Coxe vs. Johnston; 23—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Dixon; 24—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 25—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company; 26—Bailey vs. Hitch; 27—Ehrich vs. Levy; 28—Smith vs. Parsons; 29—Houck vs. Brann; 30—Nesbit vs. Campbell; 31—Van Rennselaer vs. Goodwin; 32—Smedley vs. Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company; 33—Cummings vs. Kane; 34—McNamara vs. Moes; 35—Turner vs. Ling; 36—Dean Steam Pump Company vs. Coney Island Hygeia Ice Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2361—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Metropolitan Cloak Company; 1613—Brown vs. Brown; 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 945—Martin vs. Bernhard; 95—Smith vs. same; 1378—Lindsay vs. McCarney; 1611—Beth Hamerdrash vs. Congregation, Poland; 1332—Lund vs. Bowles; 1441—Clinton vs. Gledhill; 2291—Bowers vs. Osgood; 1654—David vs. Schiffer; 1813—Bechtold vs. Clairmont; 1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst; 2304—Mayo vs. Alexander; 1818—Slater vs. Rogers; 2440—General Electric Company vs. Barker; 2441—Edison General Electric Company vs. same; 2442—Edison Electric Light Company vs. same; 719—Radley vs. Riker; 1808—Hawley vs. McGeorge; 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway; 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Sons; 2429—Simmons vs. O'Brien; 1545—Martin vs. Mariano; 2332—Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad vs. Barker.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1505—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad; 1577—Geis vs. same; 350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 351—Same vs. same; 352—Same vs. same; 353—Same vs. same; 354—Same vs. same; 355—Same vs. same; 356—Same vs. same; 421—Brower vs. same; 2358—Keene vs. same; 423—Wood vs. same; 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway; 287—Clinton vs. New-York Elevated Railroad; 434—Oehler vs. same; 435—Walker vs. same; 264—Heilbroner vs. same; 425—Ostrander vs. same; 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 302—Morgan vs. same; 233—Marks vs. same; 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Nov. 19.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III.—Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Nos. 1990—Mellen vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 2293—Seligman vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1925—Galligan vs. Kelly. 847—Mayor, &c., vs. Wright. 1754—Woods vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad. 2415—Wolf vs. Hexter. 2611—Roberts vs. Nascumento. 1692—Wheeler vs. Brady. 2366—Tarbox vs. United States Stencil Works. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 2098—Marks vs. Coshland. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2234—Tekulski vs. Mann. 2235—Same vs. same. 2010—Torrey vs. Simons. 816—Morris vs. Leggett. 2312—Inland Real Estate Company vs. Grey. 1332—Dale vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 4774 — Oppenheim vs. Waterbury. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1960—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general circuit calendar, 2646.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 22—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 30—Murtha vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 37—McDugan vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 38—Metz vs. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company. 42—Farrington vs. Wright. 48—McEntyre vs. Tucker. 51—Burke vs. Tindale. 74—Kranichfelt vs. Slattery. 78—Wiegmann vs. Morimura. 79—Sherwood vs. Crane. 84—Eisert vs. Brandt. 85—Burns vs. Walsh. 95A—Kreiser vs. Scofield. 25—Mattiage vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 44—Johnston vs. Martin.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS — Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Nos. 2—Regan vs. Borst. 3—Yellow Pine Company vs. Jones. 5—Hedges vs. Posey. 6—Bergman vs. Goodman. 7—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank. 15—Deeves vs. Day.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Nos. 1256—Kugelman vs. Sulzberger. 1258—Jennings vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 1260—Ware vs. Dos Passos. 1187—Lambert vs. Solomon. 1294—Gill vs. Wappens. 1295—Lynch vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1308—Stierle vs. Union Railway. 2254—Isakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1134—Hauck vs. Huse. 1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelesohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 997—Cielfield vs. Browning. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 104 — Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT — Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

Nos. 136—August vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 137—Same vs. same. 138—Same vs. same. 139—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Nos. 508—Dondero vs. Dondero. 586—Wurez vs. Wurez. 476—Chrostowsky vs. Chrostowsky. 696—Devine vs. McWalters. 607—Rosen vs. Kohn. 610—Cannon vs. Cannon. 503—Lindsay vs. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank. 481—Smith vs. Thompson. 634—Ryshpan vs. Goldberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Nos. 894—Hoffman vs. Wright. 231—Loazia vs. Frankfeld. 1065—McGuire vs. McWilliams. 1221—Hill vs. Rankin. 1527—Sinclair vs. Sinclair.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on.—No. 586—Van Tassel vs. Beecher. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Nos. 849—Badenberger vs. Flanagan. 866—Gordon vs. Robinson. 1067—Fillebrown vs. Adler. 1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1607—Sullivan vs. New-York Bottling Company. 1102—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1103—Passadapolo vs. same. 1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 816—McMulkin vs. Owen. 1072—Grossman vs. Pierce. 1199—Pang vs. Kong.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 976—Contested will of Nicholas Seigrist. Issue of Fact.—169—Estate of Theresa Links. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Elizabeth Tream, Roswell D. Sawyer, Charles Rehermann, Margaret Gallivan, Mary L. Jones. At 10:30 A. M.—John Connor. At 2 P. M.—William J. Sibbett, Mary A. Farnsworth, Theresa G. Herm.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. 979—Contested will of Ellen E. Smith.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11, City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20, City Hall. Calendar Clear.

1122—Walker vs. Hubert. 609—Taggart vs. McEntee. 636—O'Bright vs. Felsenheld. 365—Solomon vs. Fitzgerald. 806—Wilmerding vs. Schlessinger. 821—Gamble vs. Dietor. 689—Weinburger vs. Prague. 647—McLewee vs. Stein. 590—Freireich vs. Solomon. 592—Herne vs. Kuhne. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 639—Kelly vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 662—Sebree vs. Waldo. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 669—Herrman vs. Baust. 670—Same vs. Feldhaus. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 682—Mendelson vs. Dorgelon. 781—Murphy vs. Goelet. 810—Ludin vs. Fox. 838—Amblond vs. Frank. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21, City Hall. Calendar clear.

358—Patterson vs. Hackeberg. 920—Pearson vs. Coney Island Jockey Club. 1065—Seligsberg vs. Herter. 1118—Myers vs. Boynton. 720—Sherman vs. Frank. 706—Prisk vs. Wagener. 845—Larey vs. Britsch. 247—Estey Manufacturing Company vs. Van Riper. 743—Bogart vs. Barney. 899—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 50—Commercial Insurance Company vs. Stoecker. 260—Zorn vs. A. Griffing Iron Company. 277—Popkin vs. William Barr Dry Goods Company. 995—Kraemer vs. Browner. 516—Adler vs. Bachrach. 517—Levy vs. same. 518—Cohen vs. same. 1069—Hyman vs. Brown. 941—Gelse vs. Fouche. 530—Livingston vs. Shulman. 739—Starweather vs. McClelland. 937—Cleary vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15, City Hall. Calendar clear.

979—Weiss vs. Goldberg. 945—O'Shaughnessey vs. Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Company. 1017—Strachen vs. Youngs. 982—Columbia Bank vs. Flintte. 775—Lynch vs. Saul. 1056—Cohn vs. Stern. 772—Boyd vs. Marx. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 1095—Cutler vs. Simon. 1080—Rausher vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 1088—Califano vs. Bore. 947—Graff vs. Blake. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 2704—Carpenter vs. Learitt. 219—Blank vs. Sples. 220—Herman vs. same. 2268—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1016—Cromley vs. Rosenheim. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 555—Webster vs. Robb. 1090—Noll vs. Boety. 292—Moetly vs. Coler. 598—Wiltner vs. Markey. 92—Vieter vs. Nichols. 188—Cunningham vs. Carroll. 589—O'Leary vs. O'Neill. 957—Warren vs. Krefeld. 966—Solomon vs. Blum. 971—Apel vs. Smith. 972—Hayden vs. Post. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 10, City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be ruled when reached.

Short Causes.—2110—Pritchard vs. Volkhardt. 2583—Scott vs. Lovell. 2129—Freeborn vs. Spooner. 2300—Green vs. Moran. 2293—Jackson vs. Jacobs. 2455—Dillon vs. Moore. 2064—Industrial Trust Company vs. Cunningham. 2175—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym. 1704—Holland vs. Sullivan. 2182—Kelly vs. Claus. 2421—Stronach vs. Gibson. 2449—Serven vs. Eggers. 2510—Murphy vs. Donnelly. 2586—Maloney vs. Stern. 2499—Coulby vs. Attenborough. 1597—F. Munch Brewing Company vs. Weisberg.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—153—Flesner vs. Goldbacher.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, .1095½.

### BROOKLYN CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Nos. 736, 738, 746, 537, 577, 745, 300, 1163, 1162, 432, 1164, 1165, 1036, 1035, 1038, 398, 458, 958, 653, 654, 381, 1050, 579, 645.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 928, 840, 728, 894, 804, 847, 903, 917, 613, 942, 142, 1337, 307, 916, 892, 542, 649, 577, 578, 943, 641, 659, 443, 660, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.—Nos. 85, 110, 121, 111, 70.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Mary Hagerty, Genert Leuhrs, and Judith Simonin. The accounting in the estates of Francisco Lopez Blanco, Mary A. Harris, John Schlinger, Serena Offen, Mary Peterson, Gertrude Sched, Thomas Cruttenden, Adolph J. Karutz, Frederick Musson, Hannah B. Merritt, John Menninger, Eliza Cox, James Cassen, Herman Thimig, Frederick C. Thompson, John McNaught, Catharine Smith, Caroline Oerlinger, Maragaret Wilkinson, Anna M. Tonges, George H. Spring, Otto Goritz, John Roehrs, Andrew Molhringer, Eliza Campbell, Eliot McCormick, John J. Merritt, and Joshua Weekes. The inventory in the estates of Thomas J. Taylor and Abraham Teale. The administration in the estate of Sarah S. Baker. The transfer tax, Mary M. Donnelly.

Contested callendar at 10:30 o'clock—No. 57—The estate of Owen Tyler.

## Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William T. Graff, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the tenth day of October, 1894. LUCY S. SCOTT, Executrix. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Attorney for Executrix. o11-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAMES IRVIN, late of San Diego, in the State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1894. RICHARD IRVIN, Executor. FREDERIC W. LADEE, Atty. for Executor, 45 Pine Street, N. Y. n15-law6mTh

## Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MATTHEW T. DENNIS, 628 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Elizabeth Dennis, No. 17 Warren St., Newark, Essex Co., N. J.; Annie Sophia Dennis, No. 17 Warren St., Newark, Essex Co., N. J.; Laura Dennis, No. 118 W. 63d St., New-York City; Elizabeth Dennis, 801 Hamilton St., Peoria, Peoria Co., Ill.; Mary M. Craig, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City; Richard P. Tallman, Rutherford, Russell Co., Ala.; Thomas A. Tallman, Florence J. Tallman, Charles D. Tallman, Pauline A. Tallman, and May S. Tallman, all of whom reside at Rutherford, Russell County, Ala.; Charles H. Tallman, Hurtsboro, Ala.; Helen M. Clay, Inkster, Dearborn Co., Mich.; Daniel S. Tallman, Eunice W. Tallman, and Helen M. Tallman, all residing at No. 167 W. 102d St., New-York City; Daniel C. Tallman and Edmund A. Tallman, residing at No. 104 W. 103d St., New-York City; Celia Oakley Paxson, Danville, Va.; Martin Alonzo Gore, 167 W. 102d St., New-York City, (being the same person named in the will as Alonzo Gore Oakley;) Martin Ackerman, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Charles D. Tallman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of November, 1894, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Theodore F. Wood and William Brookfield, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have not, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN M. BOWERS, Lina A. Fraser, Emmie A. Madan, Walter S. Appleton, Carrie F. Manice, Julian Appleton Madan, Dorothy Jean Manice, John M. Bowers, as trustee for Walter S. Appleton, the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CAROLINE A. APPLETON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of December, 1894, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emmie A. Madan and John M. Bowers, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have not, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n1-law6wTh&th13

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to E. EDMUND MARKS, William Henry Brown, Sumner P. Naramore, Sylvia Murphy, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert L. Harrison of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of June, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Martha Priscilla Brown Naramore, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and

# A RABBLE HUNTING DEER

## To Venture Into Long Island Woods Is to Jeopardize Life.

### POTHUNTERS LAWLESS AND RECKLESS

### Scenes of Disorder, Rioting, and Bloodshed Cause an Appeal to the Sheriff for Protection—Several Men Shot.

ISLIP, L. I., Nov. 14.—The deer-hunting season that opened on Long Island last Saturday morning has been marked by such scenes of disorder, bloodshed, and general rioting that an appeal has been made to Sheriff O'Brien of Suffolk County to send a force of deputies to the deer-hunting ground and disperse the gangs of pothunters. The season lasts until Friday at sundown, and the residents of the section where game abounds are anxiously awaiting that time.

All the respectable sportsmen have left the scene, fearing that they might be shot should they continue to hunt in the woods, where there has been a constant fusillade of bullets.

The deer-hunting ground lies between the villages of Islip and Oakdale on the south side, and runs across the island as far as Smithtown. The best hunting ground is in the vicinity of Ronkonkoma. Much of the land embraced in this section is owned by the South Side Sportsmen's Club. The club members never shoot upon their preserve, but keep it as a propagating ground for the deer. A large number of the animals roam about the protected ground, and some of them are so tame that they come within a short distance of the clubhouse, which is situated near Oakdale.

The only way the pothunters can get at these deer is to send their hounds into the grounds and have them chase the deer out. This has been their favorite sport this year, and they have not hesitated to destroy the property of the club in their efforts to secure game.

Many of the roads run through lands owned by the club, and hundreds of pot hunters have camped out on these highways since the season opened. Whenever a frightened deer would run across a roadway to escape the hounds the animal would be met with a volley of rifle bullets, and seldom escape death. As soon as a deer fell dead or wounded, the pot hunters would rush up on it, and then would follow a free fight for the carcass.

No respect has been shown by the lawless element for the law prohibiting the shooting of deer between sunset and sunrise. The chase has been kept up every night, and the woods were seldom without the echo of rifle shots. After nightfall it has been as much as a man's life was worth to either walk or drive along any of the roads.

The pot hunters usually hunt in parties, and each forms a camp. An enterprising individual has been going around with a barrel of whisky in a wagon, selling anywhere from a drink to several gallons at each place.

The South Side Club has endeavored to protect the game in its grounds, and have had several Deputy Sheriffs and a number of watchmen on duty night and day since the season commenced. These men have patroled the outskirts of the preserve continually, and have had several encounters with pot hunters.

Shots were heard last night near what is known as the Vanderbilt crossing. Five of the deputies hurried to the crossing, and found two men hunting in an open lot, where deer are in the habit of congregating after dark.

In the roadway were eight wagons, loaded with hunters, waiting to bring down any deer that might run across the road. The deputies went up to the two men in the field and ordered them off. Several hunters jumped from wagons and, holding cocked rifles in the officers' faces, threatened to blow their brains out if they attempted to arrest the two men. The deputies retired.

During the day it was reported to the club's men that two deer had been shot on the preserve, five miles to the north. Several of them hurried there in a wagon and found the two deer lying in the road with their throats cut. Standing over them with a big knife in one hand was a drunken hunter. In the woods on the other side of the road was a party of them, and they told the deputies that they would fight for the game before they would surrender it. Force of numbers again compelled the club's men to retire. They returned to the scene with reinforcements, but hunters and game were both gone.

A lively fight took place near the northern track of the Long Island Railroad, about five miles from Oakdale, Monday afternoon. Nearly 200 pot hunters were in the vicinity, and a dispute arose over a dead deer. In an instant coats were pulled off and a free fight followed. At one time, it is said, fully fifty men were punching and dragging at each other. The fight was stopped by the arrival of the vendor with the barrel of whisky. Some one spied him coming, and shouted out: "Hold up, boys. Here is the rum!"

The dispute was forgotten much quicker than it was started, and all hands joined in trying to empty the barrel of whisky.

The station agent at Oakdale says that he has been afraid for several nights to walk outside of the station. The railroad track has been a favorite spot with the pot hunters, and every night the whistle of bullets can be heard around the station. The hunters never stop to look if any one is in range, but blaze away.

There has always existed among the respectable deer hunters on Long Island an unwritten law that when a deer is shot over another man's hounds the owner of the dogs should get one-half of the venison. This season, however, the respectable sportsman has been fortunate if he escaped with his life, let alone any deer that might have fallen before his rifle.

Clarence Overton of Middle Island attempted to get a share of a deer killed over his hounds on Tuesday. Four men in a wagon reached the dead deer as soon as Mr. Overton. Mr. Overton put one hand on the side of the wagon and demanded a share of the carcass. One of the men in the vehicle cocked a double-barrel shotgun, and, placing the muzzle in Mr. Overton's face, exclaimed:

"Hands off, or I will blow your brains out!"

Mr. Overton stepped back, and the men drove off. His experience has been that of many others. Ex-Sheriff Petty of Patchogue had seven deer killed over his hounds. The pot hunters secured all but one of them.

Any number of dogs have been killed since the season opened. The pot hunters have no hesitation in shooting a hunter's hounds.

George Hawkins, residing at Patchogue, is said to have died from a gunshot wound received while deer hunting. He was struck with a charge of buckshot on Monday. This morning a hunter from Ronkonkoma was shot through both legs. His name could not be learned.

Capt. Ned Brown of Sayville, while hunting yesterday, had a very narrow escape from death. A charge of shot whistled past his head, and one of the shot pierced one of his ears. Another man from Bayport had one side of his coat shot away while in the woods.

Two hunters from Happauge stopped in the underbrush to listen yesterday when a load of shot passed between them. One man was hit in the arm, while his companion received several shot in the side. Many other accidents have taken place.

George Smith, who was shot in mistake for a deer while hunting near Bohemia on Monday last by his companion, Richard Raynor of Manor, died this morning after two days of intense agony.

Only one deer was killed to-day. It was a fine ten-year-old buck, and was shot by a hunter named Phillips from Greenport.

# KILBOY CONTESTS BROWN'S ELECTION

### *BOARD OF ALDERMEN COUNTS THE VOTE IN THE SECOND.*

### According to the Official Figures Brown Had 3,981 Votes for Alderman and Kilboy 3,955.

The Board of County Canvassers began canvassing the vote for Alderman in the Second Assembly District yesterday morning at 9:45, at which time but few Aldermen were in attendance, and none of the Republican watchers.

The count in this district was particularly interesting, because it is Alderman Brown's district, and he claimed his election by but 25 plurality.

William H. Kilboy, his Republican opponent, attended the session, and Alfred R. Conkling, his lawyer, was also there to care for his interests.

When the Sixth Election District was reached, Mr. Conkling demanded that the messenger bring to him the returns more quickly than he was doing, and Alderman Brown, who was handling the returns and reading off the figures, said to the messenger:

"You stay where you are. If Mr. Conkling wants to get these returns he had better hire some one else to carry them to him. You attend to your own business."

Mr. Conkling jumped to his feet. "These messengers," he said, "are paid by the city. There are enough of them to do the work, and I insist upon my right to see the returns. I want to see every one of them."

Col. McClellan quieted matters by moving that the courtesy of the board be extended to all of those who were acting as counsel.

Judge-elect Henry R Beekman, Oliver Sumner Teall, Lawyer Levintritt, "Johnny" Simpson, and members of the Tammany Law Committee were interested spectators during the count.

Mr. Conkling found a mistake in the figures at about 11 o'clock, and, after he had called the Chairman's attention to it, it was rectified by the board. Brown was credited with one vote too many.

While Alderman Brown was calling out the returns from the Sixth Election District, he announced one vote for "Kilroy," at which Mr. Conkling moved that the vote be counted for Kilboy.

Alderman Noonan, who was in the Chair, refused to entertain Mr. Conkling's motion, as he was not a member of the board. Mr. Conkling then said that he would put it in writing and later filed with the board a protest that read:

"On behalf of William A. Kilboy, candidate for Alderman in the Second Assembly District, I hereby protest against the returns of certain election districts to be hereafter specified."

The Chairman noticed that after Mr. Conkling had looked at the returns they passed into the hands of several other persons, and, calling to the messenger who was carrying the returns to Mr. Conkling, he said:

"I want you to take these reports to the counsel and stand beside him until he has finished with them. Then return them to this desk. Now you have your orders. And, furthermore, I don't want these papers passed through half a dozen hands. See to it that Mr. Conkling is the only one who handles them."

Mr. Conkling said that he expected to find fraudulent work in the Twenty-sixth and Forty-fourth Election Districts in the Second Assembly District. He said that some of the returns were without doubt defective, as the proper number of poll clerks and Inspectors had not signed them, and that some of them had not poll clerks' signatures at all.

According to the official figures, Alderman Brown received 3,981 votes and Mr. Kilboy 3,955, electing Brown by a plurality of 26.

Mr. Conkling and Mr. Kilboy both stated that they thought fraud had been practiced in some of the districts, and that they intended to send for the Election Inspectors in those districts and question them.

"We'll have a regular monkey-and-parrot time with these Inspectors," said Mr. Conkling. "Lots of things will be brought out which are not now known to the public. If we don't get satisfaction from that quarter we may take the matter to the courts. Then we may bring it to the attention of the new Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Kilboy asserted that 100 votes that were cast for him in the Forty-fourth Election District had been counted for Brown, and that the returns had been gotten up by a man named Butler.

# A BROOKLYN POST OFFICE PROJECT

### Congressmnn Coombs Proposes to Give Better Service to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative William J. Coombs of Brooklyn was in this city to-day, and left to-night for his home. Mr. Coombs will return to Washington in a few days to attend a preliminary meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations, of which he is a member, and which will be busily engaged until the meeting of Congress in the preparation of appropriation bills. The object of Mr. Coombs's visit was to see Postmaster General Bissell on business relating to the Brooklyn Post Office, but, as Mr. Bissell is still confined to his house with a severe cold, he was unable to fully accomplish his purpose.

Mr. Coombs is endeavoring to have the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn, which are now a part of the city but the residents of which still have their mail served through sub-stations, considered as coming under the direct supervision of the main Post Office. This, he says, would benefit these sections very much, as they would receive service from the regular carriers together with all the conveniences now accorded to other residents of the city.

When questioned about the election in Brooklyn, Mr. Coombs said that, while the Democrats might possibly derive some consolation by an analysis of the figures, which would show an absence on the part of Democratic voters, it was hardly worth while to doubt that the people in that city desired to be represented in the next Congress by Republicans. He said he realized from the beginning that his canvass was difficult.

### Encouraging Report from Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—President Schurman of Cornell University to-day made his annual report to the Trustees.

The number of students registered is 1,801, or 101 more than last year. Besides, there were 61 students in the short Winter courge in agriculture, and 290 in the Summer School, bringing the grand total up to 2,152.

Among the pressing needs to which attention is called are a professorship of Hebrew, a department of astronomy, a chair of Roman law and general jurisprudence, an additional building for chemistry, a by-draulic laboratory for civil engineering, and a department of locomotive engineering.

### Diphtheria in Haverstraw Schools.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Many cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been reported in this village, and yesterday nearly 1,000 public school children were sent home and the schools were closed. The Board of Education has decided, however, that the schools shall be kept open unless the sickness spreads.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Effect of the Government Bond Issue Upon Mortgage Loans.

### SPECULATIONS OF THE LOAN BROKERS

### Only a Few Sales Yesterday by Brokers and Auctioneers—A Fifth Avenue Building Among Those Sold.

Real estate men, especially those who devote themselves to the loan business, are somewhat apprehensive of the effect which subscriptions to the new issue of bonds will have. One loan broker's comment yesterday was: "This ends 4 per cent. money," meaning that mortgage loans at this low rate would cease when the bonds were taken up. Others, however, maintain a different view. Money, they say, is too plentiful, and, furthermore, there is not so much competition between a 4 per cent. and a 3 per cent. security. When the former issue of $50,000,000 of bonds was made, it did not affect loans on mortgage, and there seems to be no reason why the present one should.

The sudden death of Mr. J. Hood Wright of Drexel, Morgan & Co. has put a stop to an exchange of property involving about $800,000. Mr. Wright was to purchase the Hotel Empire, at the junction of the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, from Mr. William Noble, giving in return some country property. The contracts were drawn up, and were to be signed on Tuesday evening. Mr. Wright fell dead on the preceding evening.

Mr. John P. Kirwan has sold for Alice Purcell, to Frederick Baltinger, Jr., the four-story brick building, with store, 614 Eleventh Avenue, 18.9 by 45 by 70.

The sale was reported yesterday, for Mary A. Smyth, of the four-story brownstone altered building 288 Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100, at about $140,000.

Mr. Max Simon has sold for G. Hessels, to Mrs. E. Gros, the five-story brick double flat 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100, at about $30,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $16,147.50, to Michael Egan, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 268 Spring Street, south side, 100 feet west of Varick Street, 25 by 100. To Enoch C. Bell, plaintiff, at $10,800, he sold the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 250 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11.

Mr. L. J. Phillips sold, at auction, to Michael Scanlon, at $28,250, the five-story and basement brick tenement 80 Goerck Street, east side, 125.7 feet north of Broom Street, 25 by 100. He also sold to B. Shlanowsky the three-story brick dwellings 1,650 and 1,652 Lexington Avenue, beginning at northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, respectively, 17.7 and 16.8 by 55. The corner brought $11,125 and the adjoining house $8,300.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $10,800, to Addison Gardner, the three-story brick dwelling 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $53,695.52, to Elizabeth Glanz, plaintiff, the four four-story brick tenements, with stores, 210 to 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 105 by 100.11 by 25 by jog 25.2⅜ by 80 by 75.8⅛. To Clarence Warden, plaintiff, at $16,000 each, he sold the two three story brownstone dwellings 154 and 156 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 and 17 feet, respectively, by 100.11. To William Walsh, at $4,225, he sold, under foreclosure, the northeast corner of Marcy Place and Mott Avenue, 100 by 102.2 by 100 by 103.3.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Russell Benedict, referee, plot of land on north side of East Forty-eighth Street, beginning 375 feet east of First Avenue, 219 by 100.11 by 224.5 by 100.5, with five-story brick malt house, covering about eight lots; also right to land adjoining under water from the bulkhead line to the easterly side of the proposed Avenue A.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 652 Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 101 Lewis Street, west side, 140 feet north of Stanton Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store in front and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $17,110.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, referee, triangular plot at southwest corner of Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 60.11 by 66.9⅜ by 27.4.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gardiner Fry, referee, 40 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 19.10 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John A. Straley and C. W. West, respectively, referees, two plots at Riverdale, one on Bettner's Lane, 1,011 by 204 by 1,062.6 by 198.8, containing 4.73 acres, and the other adjoining, 198.8 by 1,011 by 224 by 811, containing 4.52 acres, with two-story mansion. Due on judgments, $17,720 and $17,880, respectively.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 1,141 Madison Avenue and 38 East Eighty-fifth Street, forming southeast corner, 22.2 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, and 1,137 and 1,139 Madison Avenue, two five-story brick and stone flats, 20 by 75 each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wales F. Severance, referee, Tinton Avenue, southeast side, 175 feet southwest of Pontiac Street, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,260.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 245 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, about 160 feet west of the Boulevard, 19 by 55 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

### BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

### Character of the Plans Filed with the Building Department.

Ninetieth Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, by Schreiner & Fennel of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, four five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $75,000.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, by same, five five-story brick flats; cost, $88,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by Louis Wirth of 72 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $14,000.

No. 147 Forsyth Street, by Chester F. Sparling of 610 Washington Street, five-story brick tenement; cost, $13,500.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, by Frederick Brandt of 598 East Eighty-fourth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $54,000.

Washington Street, southeast corner of Charles Street, by E. G. W. Woerz and others, one-story brick workshop; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forest Avenue, by August H. Toerner, one-story frame shed; cost, $200.

### Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Mr. L. Blumenau has sold for Alexander Smiley, to Daniel Stone, at $5,900, the two-story brownstone dwelling 304 Warren Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 70 by 100.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Daniel Quinn, at $4,500, the two-story and attic frame dwelling 607 Butler Street, 25 by 131. To Herman Howell, at $3,675, he sold the four-story brick flat, with store, 89 Division Avenue, north side, 45 feet west of Wythe Avenue, 21 by 59.

Mr. Sanders Shanks, as referee, sold to F. B. Stevens, at $6,025, the property on the northwest side of De Kalb Avenue, 250 feet southeast of Knickerbocker Avenue, 33.7 by 97.5⅝.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Central Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Cornelia Street, five three-stor brick stores and flats, for six families, 25 by 57 each; cost, $6,500 each. Louis Ratner, owner.

Central Avenue, northwest corner of Cornelia Street, three-story brick store and flat, for five families, 25 by 60; cost, $8,000. Louis Ratner, owner.

South Third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Hooper Street, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 65; cost, $7,000. John Senger, owner.

East Twenty-ninth Street, west side, 49.9 feet north of Avenue D, two two-story frame dwellings, 17.6 by 39.6; cost, $2,000 each; Lewis E. Pierson, owner.

Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 320 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35 and 11 by 4.2 extension; cost, $2,000. Katie Rosenfield, owner.

Sixty-first Street, south side, 140 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, for two houses, and 200 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, for one, three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 34 each; cost, $1,800 each. F. Speciale, owner.

Shepard Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Arlington Avenue, four two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families, 20 by 40 each; cost, $3,600 each. James Newman, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.

10TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 27.8x100; Nicholas A. Lesplnasse and wife to the Mayor, &c. ... $1
137TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck. ... 16,380
CENTRE LINE 147th and 148th Sts, intersects Bergen Av, e s, 76.10x irregular, and other property; George Lynn and wife to Anna B. Hutcheson. ... 47,500
HALL PLACE, w s, 399.10 ft s of 167th St, 50x irregular; Ada S. Foggin to Ann Gorman and another. ... 2
LOTS 30 to 35, map of Wardsville, 24th Ward; Charles Danenbaum to Murray C. Danenbaum. ... 1
SOUTH SIDE OF ROAD running from West Farms to King's Bridge, 50.6 ft w of Webster Av, 25x150; Patrick J. Keary and wife and another to Mervyn Wolff. ... 5,000
HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 308 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 90x124; Mary Kennedy to Theresa Beriagc. ... 10
PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Mary J. Hughes to Agnes Fahy. ... 1
PERRY AV, e s, 292 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; same to Peter Hughes. ... 1
128TH ST, 12 East; Carolina Gregorius to Jacob Gregorius. ... 1
32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; Mazie M. Shaw and husband to John M. Charlton. ... 10
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.8x100; Amos R. Eno to Ellen McK. Gunning. ... 37,500
88TH ST, 336 West; Flora Douglas to Eugene S. Benjamin. ... 10
87TH ST, 302 West; Katie F. Ritchie to Annie R. Wilson. ... 20,000
49TH ST, 147 West; Frederick H. Calkins and others to Hiram Calkins. ... 1
69TH ST, 78 West, and 70th St, 64 West; Guy C. Dempsey to John A. Dempsey. ... 36,000
40TH ST, 143 West; Chester L. Ketchum and wife to John M. Knapp and others. ... 2,400
1ST AV, 951; Max J. Foss and wife to Hannah Nachman. ... 1
PARK AV, 1,153; William C. G. Wilson to Thomas K. Lemon. ... 10
52D ST, 326 East; Alex Haft to Adelaide E. Johnston. ... 1
69TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 22.6x100.5; Martin L. Strauss to Henry B. Stein. ... 1
76TH ST, 205 East; Oscar Ehlers to Marie O'Connor. ... 1
HALL PLACE, e s, 399.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x irregular; Ann Gorman to Ada S. Foggin. ... 2
WATER ST, s s, 242.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 24x160; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to August Limbert, trustee. ... 18,000
GREENWICH ST, w s, 109.9 ft n of Rector St, 50x93; George F. Mounot and others to Mayer Kahn. ...
LISPENARD ST, 15, and other property; Jarvis B. Smith to Joseph Byk; exchange and. ...
CITY HALL PLACE, 21; Ann Brown to Elizabeth Brown. ...
CROSBY ST, 127; Joseph Byk to Jarvis B. Smith; exchange property and. ... 1
COLUMBIA ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 25x75; Benjamin D. Dannmouth and wife to Frederick Sackett. ... 1
13TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x103.3; Kate F. Ritchie to Robert M. Wilson. ... 19,000
CROSBY ST, 97; Edward Judson to Katie A. Judson. ... 1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 3 and 5; Phebe Pearsall to John T. Williams. ... 100
WAVERLEY PLACE, 5; Henry A. Ferguson by William Ferguson to Phebe Pearsall. ... 50
39TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 98.9x125; William Gilllian and wife to Carl Mayhoff. ... 1
10TH AV, e s, 108 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; Fanny Dempsey and husband to John Canning. ... 16,000
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Adelaide E. Johnston to Alexander Haft. ... 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to same. ... 1
8TH AV, 2,115 and 2,117; Thomas K. Lemon and wife to William C. G. Wilson; extra property and. ... 10
136TH ST, n s, 552 ft w of 7th Av, 98x99.11; William T. Gray, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. ... 5,000
133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of 6th Av, 16.08 x99.11; Thomas B. O'Dell, referee, to Addison Gardner. ... 10,800
133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Patrick H. Keenan to Ann Collins. ... 1
113TH ST, 77 West; William Picken and wife to Marcus Bruckheimer. ... 1

### Recorded Mortgages.

BADE, Henry A., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 210 East 38th St, 5 years. ... $19,000
BYK, Joseph, to Henry Stein; 13 and 15 Lispenard St, 3 years. ... 8,500
SAME to the Washington Life Insurance Company; same property, 3 years. ... 76,500
BRENNAN, Teresa, to Eliza A. Whitney; n s of 184th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. ... 1,500
COLLINS, Ann, and another to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 123d St, 280.2 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years. ... 18,000
CLARK, Byron T., and wife to J. S. Huyler; n s of 122d St, 119 ft e of 7th Av, demand. ... 1,500
CANNING, John, and wife to Michael Canning; e s of 10th Av, 108 ft s of 34th St, 5 years. ... 3,000
SAME to Fanny Dempsey and another; same property, 10 years. ... 13,000
CURLEY, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 505 ft e of 84th St, 1 year. ... 5,000
CUSKLEY, John J., to Samuel W. Harriot, as trustee; s e corner of 72d St and 1st Av, 5 years. ... 10,000
COLLINS, Ann, to Frederick W. Conklin; n s of 133d St; 110 ft w of 5th Av, demand. ... 8,000
DE DONNEA, Marguerite, to Oliver C. Moore; 140 Fulton St, 1 year. ... 1,500
DELANEY, John I., to Terance Jacobson; n w corner of Avenue B and 10th St, 2 years. ... 1,000
EDDY, Jane B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 40th St, 253 ft e of Park Av, 3 years. ... 22,500
FARTSCH, Louisa, to Herbert Griffin, n s of 45th St, 170 ft e of 8th Av (lease). ... 1,000
GARDNER, Addison, to M. J. Griffeth; n s of 133d St, 385 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years. ... 10,000
GROSS, Hyman, and wife to Charles A. Flander; 34 Chrystie St, 1 year. ... 1,000
HART, Alexander, to Adelaide E. Johnston; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years. ... 4,000
HAIGHT, Catharine, to Sally Arnholz and another, trustees; w s of 1st Av, 50.6 ft n of 53d St, 5 years. ... 2,000
JOHNSON, Samuel K., and wife to J. S. Reynolds; n w corner of Willis Av and 145th St, 3 years. ... 5,000
JACOB, August, and wife to Virginia S. M. Smith and another; e s of Columbus Av, 25 ft s of 127th St, (three mortgages,) 5 years. ... 40,000
SAME to Mary L. Fraser and another; e s of Columbus Av, 50 ft n of 128th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years. ... 28,000
SAME to Caroline M. Sewell; s s of 127th St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years. ... 11,500
KANE, Richard W., and others to M. E. C. Haight; w s of Rider Av, 968 ft s of 144th St, (two mortgages,) 3 and 5 years. ... 16,000
KAHN, Mayer, to F. R. Coudert and another, trustees; 102 and 104 Greenwich St, 5 years. ... 35,000
KURZ, Frederica, to Augusta W. Wurthmann; s s of 79th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. ... 3,500
MAGINN, Susan, to J. H. McGean and another, executors, &c.; King's Bridge Road, e s, 25.6 ft s of 180th St, collateral mortgages. ...
MALONEY, Thomas, and wife to Ryan & Rawnsley; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. ... 5,000
MAYHOFF, Carl, to William Gilllian; n s of 39th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, (five mortgages,) 3 years. ... 45,000
MACARTHUR, Jane, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 166th St, 100 ft w of Union Av, 1 year. ... 1,000
NILSSON, John, and wife to Lizzie A. McCone; n w s of Hunter Av, 275 ft n w of Freeman St, 2 years. ... 400
O'CONNOR, Marie, and another to Mary Thomas; n s of 76th St, 77 ft e of 3d Av, installments. ... 21,000
QUIRK, Stephen G., to H. A. Mittnacht; n s of 113th St, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year. ... 2,075
RYAN, Margaret, to Anna B. Hautan and another; e s of Hoffman St, 75 ft n of Jacob St, 5 years, (two mortgages). ... 1,700
SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 137th St, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, (two mortgages,) demand. ... 36,380
SCHOONMAKER, Mary, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 130th St, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. ... 800
SMITH, Jarvis B., to Katie A. Dieterlen; s e corner of Crosby and Jersey Sts, 1 year. ... 5,000
SACKETT, Frederick, to F. J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Columbia and Stanton Sts, 3 years. ... 12,000
SUTHERLAND, Anna, to M. W. Howard; e s of 8th Av, 80.10 ft s of 53d St, 1 year. ... 2,250
VOGEL, Henry, and wife to Charles Gulden; 56 E 53d St, 3 years. ... 5,000
WILLIAMS, John S., to Phebe Pearsall; 3 Waverley Place, 1 year. ... 120,000
WOLFF, Mervyn, to Patrick J. Keary and another; West Farms to King's Bridge Road, s s, 50.5 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years. ... 3,000
ZERWICH, Moses, and another to Hyman Schnitzer; n s of Henry St, 185.7 ft w of Pike St, installments. ... 1,000

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

BAXTER ST, 96 and 98; Louis Aronowitz against M. Levy, owner; Joseph Polstein, contractor. ... $120
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, entire front between 71st St and 72d St; National Meter Company against J. Rothschild, owner; Hugh R. Garden, receiver, &c. ... 432
TOPPING ST, w s, 380 ft n of 174th St, 50 ft front; Henry Vose against Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner and contractor. ... 186
JEFFERSON AV, w s, 75 ft s of Columbus Av, 50 ft front; Henry H. Meise against Henry D. Johnson, owner and contractor. ... 105
2D AV and 38th St, n w corner; Gustav Fuchs against Charles Lane, owner; Frederick Ries, contractor. ... 930
72D ST, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 64.6 ft front; Gustav Olsen against Charles E. Reid, owner; Harold Reid, contractor. ... 102
COLUMBUS AV, 322; Tobin Hausen against J. Gatch, owner; J. Franklin, contractor. ... 12
84TH ST, 245 East; John Cummings against Charles Rosenberg, owner; John Eaton, contractor. ... 32

# GUATEMALA DOES NOT SEEK WAR

### She Has Sent a Special Minister to Mexico to Negotiate a Settlement—Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Guatemala has appointed Señor Leon a special Minister to Mexico, to negotiate a settlement of the existing boundary dispute between the two countries. Señor Leon is expected to leave Guatemala to-morrow for his new post of duty, and it is hoped by the representatives of the two nations at Washington that he will be able to effect an amicable arrangement of the present trouble.

With respect to the report from the City of Mexico printed this morning, to the effect that the Mexican Government was sending troops to the Guatemalan frontier, in view of possible hostilities with Guatemala, Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington, said to-day that he did not anticipate that a conflict would result from the movement of troops. The cause of the differences between Mexico and Guatemala is, as has been heretofore stated, a dispute over the boundary line between the two. The territory affected was claimed by both countries, and a body of woodcutters from each had entered upon it and begun work. The Mexicans were ejected by a small force of Guatemalan troops, for which proceeding Mexico demanded an apology and payment of an indemnity. This demand Guatemal refused, asserting her right of sovereignty over the land.

Since then, however, according to information received in this city, Guatemala has withdrawn her troops, and it is not deemed likely that the Mexican forces will occupy the territory. Both countries are maintaining bodies of troops on the frontler, and will probably continue to do so until the controversy has been settled.

# ALL AFTER THE NEW JUSTICESHIPS

### Jesse Johnson, Joseph A. Burr, and George F. Elliott Are Applicants.

It is the general belief among Republicans in Brooklyn that Levi P. Morton, when he becomes Governor, will have the power of appointing the twelve Supreme Court Justices created by the constitutional amendments, and that of this number three will be given, according to the amendments, to the Second Judicial District, which includes Kings County.

There are already a number of aspirants in the field for these positions, among them being Jesse Johnson of the firm of Johnson & Lamb, and who was one of the delgates to the Constitutional Convention; Joseph A. Burr of the late firm of Jackson & Burr, and George F. Elliott.

They claim as a precedent for the appointments the fact that in 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed Erastus Cook when one extra Justiceship was provided.

The Second Judicial District contains nine counties, and there are some people who say that the other counties should receive some recognition, and that Kings County should not receive more than one of the Justiceships.

Jesse Johnson's friends feel assured that he will be one of the new Justices, and they think that he is eminently qualified to sit on the bench. He is a partisan Republican, and was United States District Attorney under President Harrison's Administration.

### No Clue to the Pastor's Assailant.

The Rev. Frederick C. Seckerson, assistant pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who claims to have had a desperate encounter with a burglar in his apartment, at 376 Greene Avenue, Monday night, as was fully described in The New-York Times yesterday, called at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to see Inspector John Mackellar.

The police have been unable to gain any clue as to his identity of the murderous burglar, who stabbed the Rev. Mr. Seckerson in the arm, and who was shot by the clergyman in self-defense.

The young clergyman has been so annoyed by inquisitive persons since the attack upon him by the burglar that he decided to leave the city for a time, and he started for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

### Connecticut Veterans in the South.

NEW-BERNE, N. C., Nov. 14.—A delegation of forty-five Union veterans from Connecticut, arrived here to-day to participate in the unveiling of the monument to the Union soldiers buried here. The delegation was met by Confederate veterans and citizens, who gave the members a cordial greeting. The address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Cullen Battle, ex-Confederate, and was responded to by Senator Platt of Connecticut. A banquet was given to the visitors to-night.

### Cricketers' Club Plans.

The Cricketers' Club has arranged its first smoking concert for Saturday evening, and everything points to a thoroughly-enjoyable entertainment for the willow wielders. The club boasts of considerable home talent, including J. E. Atkins, H. A. Nobbs, and a host of others, but for this occasion will be assisted by Frank Cushman of the "Passing Show" company and Howard Powers, the well-known tenor vocalist, who made the reputation of the now famous "Fatal Wedding" ballad. At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the club the following House Committee was appointed: G. H. Chadwick of the St. George's Athletic Club, G. R. Cooper of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, E. G. Keogh of the Brooklyns, Sidney Elford, and A. H. Biddle. They have set to work providing amusements for the Winter months, and, besides the monthly series of smoking concerts, they are organizing whist, chess, and cribbage tournaments.


# REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**City Real Estate for Sale.**

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
**Geo. R. Read,**
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

**ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES,**
WEST 88TH St.,
between Central Park West and Columbus Av., Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 85th St.; 4-story, box stoop, hardwood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.
MIGHT EXCHANGE.
Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.

**WARREN E. DENNIS,**
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
has cash buyers for good business properties. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage. Builders' loans.

FOR SALE—Four modern houses on 94th St. and West End Av.; these houses are first-class in every particular and no reasonable offer will be refused; trade entertained; houses open for inspection; also lot of houses on 100th St. and West End Av., in course of erection; will be completed by Jan

# PERU'S RIVAL CLAIMANTS

## The Revolution Which Has Followed the Death of Bermudez.

### CONTROL NOW IN THE HANDS OF PIEROLA

### He Is the Popular Representative of the Democratic Party—Small Armies in the Field and Poorly Equipped.

LIMA, Oct. 22.—The copies of New-York papers received here contain so much absurdly confusing news in regard to the present political condition of Peru that a short review of the actual status of things seems to be opportune and likely to interest readers of The New-York Times.

On the death of Remijio Morales Bermudez, President of Peru, Justiniano Borgoño, Second Vice President, seized the reins of Government, leaving Alejandro del Solar, the First Vice President, out in the cold. Mr. Borgoño acted under the direction and in the interest of Gen. Andres Avelino Caceres. Mr. Solar went immediately South to Iquique with Mr. Nicolas Valcarcee, President of the House of Deputies, and made the necessary arrangements for the beginning of the actual revolution with Mr. Nicolas de Pierola, the popular candidate of the Democratic Party.

Meanwhile Mr. Borgoño declared the Congress null and void and ordered new elections for both houses, which election, being conducted under the direction of the political authorities in power, was naturally favorable to the Cacares party, who duly elected him President, and he took his seat on Aug. 1. The present revolution is, therefore, conducted in the name of Mr. Solar to reinstate the former Congress, annul the election of Cacares, and call for new elections, when Mr. Pierola will surely be the favored candidate.

The military operations of the revolution are conducted in three divisions: in the North, Centre, and South. In the North the head of the troops is Theodor Seminaris, who has under his command 2,000 men, armed with Winchester, Peabody, Remington, and Mannlicher rifles. His army is composed chiefly of mounted infantrymen, and his tactics are to strike where he can find a weak spot in the enemy, and then get away before they can concentrate on him. He has very little ammunition and no artillery of any consequence. He supports his army on the country, taking what he needs, and putting on heavy contributions of money and material on the friends of Caceres in the different towns which he passes through.

The Caceres forces are now commanded in this section by J. Borgoño and are distributed as follows: San Pedro, 600 men; Chiclayo, 500 men; Trujillo, 300 men; in various small places, 600 men, so that in numbers the two sides are equally matched, but the Government forces (Caceres) are all armed with the Mannlicher rifle, have plenty of ammunition, and are well supplied with artillery. Caceres has also the four vessels that compose the Peruvian fleet, so that he can transport his army to different points by sea, which gives him a great advantage.

Seminario, at last advices, was at Capamarca, with the larger part of his forces, when Borgoño was intending to attack him as soon as he could concentrate his forces for the purpose.

The second revolutionary army in the north was formed in Huanuco, by Augusto Durand, who, after taking Cerro de Pasco, came down to the coast and captured Huacho, defeating 300 men that the Government had there. This force of about 1,000 has now taken charge of the Rimac Valley, has possession of the Oroya Railroad, and is threatening Lima. The Government has 500 men at the town of Oroya, which force has had three encounters with the forces of Durand, and by latest advices was retreating toward Lima; but this does not seem probable, as Durand is between them and this city; so, if they are coming this way, they have beaten Durand, who will have to leave the valley. From Lima 500 men have been sent to Chosica, to operate against Durand, in combination with the Government forces on the other side.

The third revolutionary army (Solar) is in Cañete, south of Lima. It is commanded by Arana and Ore, is about 800 strong, and is all mounted infantry, armed as the other two. Against this force the Government has sent 1,000 men, under command of Col. Muñiz, actual Prefect of Lima, who does not seem to be making any headway against his opponents. There are conflicting accounts from this direction, but it is evident that the Solar forces have strong position in the mountains, from which the Government cannot dislodge them; both sides are thus "bottled up," where they may remain till some result elsewhere may change the position of the contest.

In the south, Mr. Solar organized a force of 200 men, commanded by a Cuban, Pacheco Cespedes, which force was gotten up in Tacna, under the Chile flag, and had many Chileans in its ranks. About two months ago it invaded some of the Chilean frontier, but was completely destroyed by the Caceres forces in its first encounter. Mr. Solar had two sons with this force, who escaped, and are now in Bolivia.

There have been partial uprisings in Cuzco, Puno, Mollendo, and other points, but they have all been put down without trouble.

The condition of the revolution may therefore be summed up as follows: The revolution has in the field about 4,000 men, but its strongest hold is the popular feeling in its favor. Nicolas de Pierola is now a general favorite with the mass of the people, as well as with a large part of the foreigners. The Government has at least 6,000 men in arms, well supplied with money, artillery, ammunition, and everything necessary for their welfare. It has the fleet and all of the natural income of the country. It is very difficult to form an opinion in regard to the final result of the contest, which may depend on one or two battles, but the general history of the country shows that when the public opinion is in favor of a revolution, no matter how strong a Government may be, it is bound to lose.

To-day the public feeling is decidedly in favor of the revolution, but Caceres, who is a smart, shrewd man and a brave General, may be able to reverse the customary result. Meanwhile, the country grows poorer daily, the commerce is nearly dead, and credit is almost impossible, which causes a general desire for a settlement of the trouble.

### The Mylod Return Appeal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The State officers who canvassed the Mylod returns from Dutchess County and made Osborne, instead of Deane, a Senator from the Dutchess district in 1891, to-day filed with the Court of Appeals their appeal papers in the contempt case pending against them.

The case will probably be argued in the latter part of the month, and if the Court of Appeals sustains the judgments of the lower courts the officers will have to pay $831.28. Frank Rice, Edward Wemple, Charles F. Tabor, Eliot Danforth, and John Bogart are the parties concerned.

### New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-Jersey—Frederick Hurley, Glendola; New-York—Flora J. Clark, Little York.

### MR. THOMSON'S VIOLIN RECITALS.

#### A Brilliant Exhibition of the Pyrotechnics of the Instrument.

Mr. César Thomson, the violinist, tried the experiment yesterday afternoon of appearing unsupported by any orchestra. It is generally believed that there are a great many music lovers whose capacity is too severely tested by the larger works accompanied by orchestra. To such listeners, no doubt, a recital comes as a relief. Mr. Thomson, however, shines to greater advantage when he plays with orchestra. This is plainly due to the fact that his style is so coldly, severely classical that it needs the factitious color given by a vigorous and well-colored accompaniment. In the Music Hall yesterday afternoon, standing spectrally alone in the centre of a vast area of becurtained stage, and aided only by the gentle tinkle of a piano, Mr. Thomson seemed just to have emerged from the glacial period of frosty violin technics. His playing sparkled and flashed like ice on a moonlight night. It was wonderful in its architecture; but it seemed uncommonly chilly.

The violinist's numbers were Wieniawski's second concerto, Tartini's "Devil's Trill," a romance by Rubinstein, a tarantelle by Wieniawski, an adagio by Ries, and a passacaglia on a Handel theme arranged by the virtuoso. Mr. Thomson was heard to the greatest advantage in the finale of the concerto. He was assisted by Isidore Luckstone as accompanist, and by Mrs. Julie L. Wyman, who sang songs by Lenepveu, Chaminade, and Tschaikowski. Her style appeared to be best suited to the light and facile melody of Miss Chaminade's "Malgre Nous." The French composer, by the way, exhibited a dispiriting lack of invention and an unhealthy fondness for wry harmonies.

### THEY APPROVE OF CONSOLIDATION

#### Daniel F. Lewis and James Matthews, Prominent Brooklyn Business Men, Tell of the Advantages.

Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, is one of the prominent men in that city who is in favor of consolidation. In speaking on the question yesterday, he said:

"I believe that we should have equal taxation, and that the basis of assessment of values for the purpose of taxation should also be equal. The percentage of assessment on real estate in New-York is much lower than in Brooklyn.

"Brooklyn is magnificently situated to become a great city. She has, or rather will have when consolidation becomes an accomplished fact, a water front extending from Flushing Bay to Coney Island.

"With our suburbs properly developed, New-York business men would come over here to live rather than go to Westchester County or New-Jersey. I think in a short time New-Jersey will be deserted for Brooklyn.

"If New-York City, instead of spending $50,000,000 for an underground railroad, which will be of benefit only to Westchester County, would take that money and improve New-Utrecht, Flatbush, and Flatlands, it would certainly be of great advantage to the whole people. Of course, if this were done, it would greatly enhance the value of the transportation companies, and we have facilities to accommodate any possible increase in travel."

President James Matthews of the Consolidation League said:

"Every business man in Brooklyn is in favor of the union of the two cities. But we must go slowly and carefully, as there are so many different interests to be considered for. I do not expect to see the two cities one for two or three years yet. What a grand city we will have then! Consolidation will be of great benefit to the importers and to the banking institutions, as Col. Sprague explained the other day. Now we have to lose a lot of valuable time going to the Custom House in New-York. If we were part of New-York we could have a Deputy Collector over here, who would attend to our business and save us the journey across the river. Then, again, the banks would be benefited, because they would be members of the Clearing House, and the out-of-town banks would not be afraid to deposit with us. We won't know ourselves in a few years. I expect to see a bridge built from the foot of Broadway, New-York, to South Brooklyn, with piers resting on Governors Island. That would open up New-Utrecht and Coney Island to the people of New-York, who could reach their homes there in less than half an hour."

### New Varieties at the Flower Show.

Several hundred new specimens are daily added to the chrysanthemum display and exhibition of rare flowers at the Eden Musée. The most important addition yesterday was a lavender orchid, with two blossoms. This specimen is the only one of its kind in America, and sold a few weeks ago for $1,700. Many of the other orchids displayed are valued at over $200. To-day's display will make a feature of roses, and many rare specimens will be exhibited. Among them will be the "Belle Siebrecht," supposed to be the most fragrant tea rose in existence. The chrysanthemum display is changed daily. Ten of the specimens which came yesterday have never been seen outside of millionaires' greenhouses. Some of the specimens contain over 300 petals of variegated hues.

The greatest interest is attached to the celebrated traveler's tree, which forms a part of the palm decorations. The tree is a native of the deserts, and upon being tapped gives forth a liberal supply of cold water. This specimen is the only one of its kind in the country, and is valued by its owners at several thousand dollars. The display will continue the remainder of the week, and special prizes will be awarded daily in each class.

### Against the Columbia Mutual.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Attorney General, upon the complaint of the Insurance Commissioner, placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff this morning a citation commanding the officers of the Columbia Mutual Life Assurance Company of Providence to appear next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, before the Supreme Court, and show cause why the charter of the company should not be forfeited. This action is taken on the representation of the Insurance Commissioner that after examination he is of the opinion that this company is insolvent.

The Columbia's capital of $100,000 was sunk in the purchase of the Commercial Alliance Insurance Company of New-York, now in the hands of a receiver. Only two policy holders remained in the Columbia, the others being reinsured in the Commercial Alliance.

It is said that when the home company began business it had only $97,000 of the capital paid in, although affidavit was made that it was all paid in.

### Pennsylvania's Marriage Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Attorney General Hensel, having been asked by Clerks of Orphans' Courts throughout the State for an official opinion as to whether there is a marriage license law now in force, in view of the contention that the act of 1893 on this subject repeals the Marriage License act of 1885, or suspends it until Oct. 1, 1895, to-day sent a communication to Auditor General Gregg, in which he declines to give an official opinion upon the subject, because no case or state of facts calling for such an opinion has been presented either to him or to the Auditor General. He says, however, that he does not hesitate to express his individual and unofficial opinion that the claim that the act of 1885 is repealed, suspended, or abrogated is unsound.

### Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has completed the regulations designed to govern bonded manufacturing warehouses provided for in the new tariff law. Under these new regulations any dutiable article may be manufactured in bonded warehouses instead of only a few under the old tariff. The regulations are voluminous and entirely technical, making 30,000 words or more.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## The Gould Family Still in Control of the Elevated Roads.

### ANNUAL ELECTION AND FINANCIAL REPORT

### J. Pierpont Morgan Is No Longer in the Manhattan Board—A Large Decrease in Earnings and in the Surplus.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday the Gould influence, as usual, predominated. Twelve Directors were elected, as follows: George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Frank K. Hain, G. P. Morosini, Donald Mackay, Joseph Eastman, Simon Wormser, George Bliss, and R. M. Gallaway.

George Gould was re-elected President, F. K. Hain Vice President and General Manager, and D. W. McWilliams Secretary and Treasurer. The following committees were appointed: Executive Committee—Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Edwin Gould, R. M. Gallaway, and the President ex officio; Expense Committee — Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, R. M. Gallaway, and the President ex officio.

The new Board of Directors is the same as last year, with the exception that the name of George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co. is substituted for that of J. Pierpont Morgan. A drop of 2½ points in the price of Manhattan Railway stock followed the public announcement of the retirement of Mr. Morgan from the Directory. Although Mr. Morgan was elected a Director and put on the Executive Committee a year ago, he did not serve in either capacity. His relations with the elevated railway people have been strained since the management, under Russell Sage's leadership, refused to ratify his proposed sale of the New-York and Northern Railroad to that corporation. Mr. Bliss, who was elected yesterday, has been a Director of the company before.

A financial statement was submitted for the year ended Sept. 30, compared with the year ended June 30, 1893. It showed gross earnings, $10,138,143, a decrease of $948,216; operating expenses, $6,095,557, an increase of $509,257, and net earnings, $4,042,586, a decrease of $1,457,473. The operating expenses last year included taxes, which they did not in the previous years.

The total income last year was $4,042,586, which is $140,000 less than the previous year. Interest and rentals amounted to $2,002,406, a decrease of $666,361. Dividends to the amount of $1,800,000 were paid, leaving a surplus of $240,180, a decrease of $931,112. The percentage of operating expenses (including all taxes) to gross earnings was 60.12 per cent., against 53.90 in 1893. The net earnings were equal to 6.80 per cent. on the stock.

### THIRD AVENUE ROAD.

#### Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Annual Report.

Stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. President Albert J. Elias presided, with Alfred Lazarus, Secretary. The old Board of Directors, with one exception, was re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: Henry Hart, William Remsen, Silvanus S. Riker, Robert George Remsen, Robert W. Taller, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Simon M. Ehrlich, Abraham Ayres, William H. Webb, Emanuel Lehman, Albert J. Elias, and Samuel Townsend. The last-named is a new member of the board.

The following is a statement of the operations of the company for the years ending Oct. 31, 1893 and 1894: Received from car passengers in 1894, $2,007,804.83; in 1893, $1,653,539.33; increase, $354,265.50. Operating expenses in 1894, $1,070,965.66; in 1893, $1,188,235.01; decrease, $117,269.35. Other income, $26,633.11 in 1894, and $92,303.13 in 1893; decrease, $65,670.02. Gross income in 1894, $964,472.28; in 1893, $557,607.45; increase, $405,864.83. Taxes and bond interest in 1894, $328,467.74; in 1893, $248,539.30; increase, $79,928.44.

Net income in 1894, $635,004.54; 1893, $309,068.15; increase, $325,936.39. Dividends, 1894, $560,000; 1893, $240,000; increase, $320,000. Surplus, 1894, $75,004.54; 1893, $69,068.15.

### DR. DEPEW ON RAPID TRANSIT.

#### The Attitude of the New-York Central Railroad Explained.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked yesterday what position the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was prepared to take in the matter of perfecting a system of rapid transit in this city. He replied:

"A good many years ago Mr. William Vanderbilt made an arrangement with the city by which he was to continue the line from Forty-second Street to the Battery. The road was to be constructed under the supervision of the city's experts, and the Controller was to have the right to oversee the making of all contracts. Payment was to be on a 6 per cent. basis, and the fares were to be reduced from 5 cents to 4 or 3 cents if the cost of traffic warranted it. Notwithstanding this most favorable proposition, some of the citizens were so enraged at what they call the arrogance and power of one man's wealth, that they made numerous demonstrations against Mr. Vanderbilt, and nearly every newspaper called him no better than a thief. He then wrote me to notify the city authorities that he would have to withdraw from his proposition, and he added that he was out of rapid transit for the city finally and forever. I may say that the policy he adopted will be maintained by us."

### ATCHISON RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

#### A New Joint Executive Committee Formed for Reorganization.

Representatives of the three existing committees of Atchison security holders have formed a Joint Executive Committee for the purpose of formulating a plan of reorganization. The members are Edward King, R. Somers Hayes, Edward N. Gibbs, George G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. Sligo de Pothonier, Robert Fleming, John Luden, and Victor Morawetz.

Mr. King, who is President of the Union Trust Company, which is the trustee of the Atchison general mortgage, will be Chairman of the committee. Edward N. Gibbs will be Vice Chairman, Mr. Herman Kobbe will be Secretary, and C. C. Beaman and Victor Morawetz have been appointed counsel.

This committee has already begun active work in the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Atchison Company and its auxiliary lines. The representatives of the foreign holders of securities have manifested an earnest interest in this matter, and a satisfactory outcome of the committee's efforts is looked for.

### Georgia Central Reorganization.

The new company to be organized as the successor of the old Georgia Central is to be called the Central of Georgia Railway Company. This new company will endeavor to secure new leases of the Southwestern and the Augusta and Savannah Railroads at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon their stocks. The new securities to be issued are as follows:

(1) Seven million dollars first 5s, to be a first mortgage on the road from Atlanta to Savannah, its equipment and the equity in the steamship properties. (2) Thirteen million dollars consolidated 5s, to be a second mortgage on the main line, equipment, and leaseholds, a first mortgage on the Montgomery and Eufaula, and a second mortgage on the Mobile and Girard, when titles thereto are acquired. This issue may be increased $2,000,000 at not over $500,000 per annum, strictly for betterments and equipment. (3) Ten million dollars generals, to be a first lien on the Savannah and Western, Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, and Macon and Northern, and a lien subsequent to the other bonds above mentioned on the lines which they cover. They will bear 2½ per cent. interest for two years, increasing thereafter one-half of 1 per cent per annum until the rate is 5 per cent. These bonds have the same provision for issues for betterments as the consolidateds. (4) Seven and one-half million dollars "A" income 5s. (5) Seven and one-half million dollars "B" income 5s. (6) Five million dollars common stock.

### Delaware and Hudson Figures.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The report of the three roads comprising the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's system for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, shows: The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company reports net income of $48,019. For the corresponding quarter last year the net income was $8,164.

The Albany and Susquehanna and Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad Companies report net income, $216,952. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $227,254. The New-York and Canada Railroad Company reports net deficit for the quarter, $8,551. The net deficit for the corresponding quarter last year was $20,582.

### Railway Extension in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—Dr. H. M. Caldwell, President of the Elyton Land Company, has concluded a sale of the Highland Avenue and Belt Road, a local dummy line, to the Columbian Equipment Company of New-York, which owns the East and West Railroad of Alabama. The purchaser will extend the East and West Road into Birmingham, and use the purchase for terminal facilities. This road now runs from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., thirty-two miles from Birmingham. The Chattanooga Southern, running from Chattanooga to Gadsden, Ala., fifty miles from Birmingham, will also extend and use the same terminal facilities. This deal means the opening up of a rich mineral section in Alabama.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

—The shareholders of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railway have ratified the agreement under which a controlling interest in the stock is turned over to the Chicago and Alton. Seven-ninths of the capital stock was represented and the vote was unanimous. The price paid by the Alton is $29.50 per share, the par value being $100.

—Third Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central says that the reported appointment of W. N. Bannard as successor to Division Superintendent Burrows is untrue. No recent action has been taken relative to accepting Superintendent Burrows's resignation.

—General Manager Seargant of the Grand Trunk Railway says, regarding the so-called inquiry that is to take place in connection with the Grand Trunk management, that the scope of the investigation was far less extensive than the cable had given people to understand.

—Some of the Western papers are printing a paragraph to the effect that Samuel Carpenter, the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, made some very lucky wagers on the result of the recent elections.

—About forty of the accountants of the Pennsylvania system have lately been in session at Altoona to consider plans for keeping the company's accounts according to the suggestions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

—George Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, will, on the 29th inst., deliver an address at the University of Chicago on the "Obstacles to Harmonious Commercial Railway Management."

—Frederick Danforth, Chief Engineer of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad, has been appointed one of the Railroad Commissioners of Maine.

—H. A. Perkins has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Rock Island Railroad at Pittsburg in place of J. M. Hall, resigned.

—The office of Albert S. White, General Manager of the Erie Dispatch, has been transferred from New-York to Cleveland.

### ROBERT H. FUREY'S SUDDEN WEDDING

#### He Asked Mrs. Morris if She Would Go to the Theatre or Get Married—She Told Him to Please Himself.

Robert H. Furey, son of William A. Furey, the Commissioner of Jurors, and nephew of Robert Furey, the well-known contractor, who was John Y. McKane's bondsman, and Mrs. Mary Morris, a widow, started from Mrs. Morris's home, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, for a walk.

Mr. Furey remarked: "Will you go to the threatre or get married?" And Mrs. Morris told him to please himself. They took a trolley car for the Twenty-ninth Ward, hunted up Judge Sweeney, and were made man and wife. Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Sweeney, and Policeman Agne, who is attached to the Department of Health, were witnesses.

This is Mr. Furey's second marriage, and his parents were greatly surprised when they heard of it. The parents do not know the bride, it is said.

The bride was formerly a Miss May Davidson of New-York, and for the past two years she has lived at Coney Island during the Summer. She was acquainted with John Y. McKane, Stryker S. Williamson, Kenneth F. Sutherland, Richard V. B. Newton, and others of the McKane coterie. The bridegroom is now engaged in the liquor business at Court Square and Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and was formerly employed in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

#### Navy.

—Surgeon L. G. Hengberger has been detached from the Marine Recruiting rendezvous at New-York and ordered to continue the performance of other duties there.

—Surgeon J. M. Steele has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous at New-York.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rush has been detached from the Naval Academy Dec. 1 and ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

—Passed Assistant Engineer R. R. Leitch has been detached from the Castine and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, New-York.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Castine.

—Medical Inspector B. R. Brush has been ordered to appear before a retiring board at New-York Nov. 17.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick has been ordered to the Naval Academy Dec. 1.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Sullivan has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Lieut. W. B. Caperton has been detached from the Essex and granted three months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Engineer E. H. Scrivner has been ordered to the Vesuvius.

—Lieut. A. T. Osborne has been ordered as executive officer of the Franklin.

—Lieut. G. R. Clark has been ordered for examination for promotion Nov. 22.

#### Army.

—Major William S. Stanton and Capt. Frederick V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, are detailed as members of the board to investigate and report upon the subject of the channel through the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., claimed to have been secured by C. P. Goodyear.

—Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Fourth Artillery, is transferred from Battery M to Battery C of that regiment.

—Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fourth Artillery, is assigned to Battery M of that regiment.

### THEIR CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID

#### Exercises at the First Reformed Church in Yonkers—A Description of the Edifice.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The cornerstone of the new edifice for the First Reformed Church, on South Broadway, was laid this afternoon. Owing to the inclement weather the exercises, except the laying of the stone, were held in the Sunday-school room. There was a large attendance.

The address was made by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of the First Collegiate Church, in Harlem. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, pastor of the church.

The building is designed in the romanesque style. The material is red sandstone. It presents to the street a façade of 84 feet, besides the porte cachere, which adds 16 feet. This façade consists of a central gable, a large tower at the south corner, and a lesser tower at the north angle.

A large mullioned window is the central feature of the gable. This window is 13 feet wide and nearly 20 high. The principal tower at the south front corner is 18 feet square and rises to a height of 108 feet. At the top is an open belfry, having two arched-head openings on each side. The smaller tower at the north angle is 15 feet square and 57 feet in height.

The crowning feature of the exterior is the dome over the auditorium. This is octagonal in form, about 50 feet in diameter, and its finial is nearly 75 feet above the ground.

The building in plan consists of a large octagonal auditorium, the angles toward the front being filled out to a square by the towers containing the vestibules. At the south side of the octagon rests a semicircular pastor's room 19 feet in diameter.

The church will accommodate 625 persons, besides which there will be spaces for from 100 to 125 chairs, not in any aisles, so that 750 people can be comfortably seated without obstructing any passageways.

The interior will be finished in quartered oak. The entire ceiling will be of wood, laid out in panels, deep sunken, and molded. Arched trusses supporting the roof will rest on corbals of carved stone. A wainscoting 5 feet high will surround the auditorium and all parts of the building. The building will cost $50,000.

### NEW STATE CORPORATIONS.

—Acher and Pancoast Company to manufacture lamps, electroliers and gas fixtures, and art metal work in New-York City; capital, $100,000; Directors—Archer V. Pancoast, Charles A. Cheever, Byron Traver, William S. Fearing, John B. Summerfield, and Samuel B. Lawrence of New-York City; Henry T. Bragg of Yonkers, Clinton S. Howe of Rosebank, S. I., and Edward Cornell of Central Valley. Samuel B. Lawrence subscribes for $99,600 of the capital stock.

—J. P. Lewis Company to manufacture pulp and paper at Beaver Falls, Lewis County, N. Y.; capital, $80,000; Directors—James P. Lewis, Julia E. Lewis, and S. E. Slocum of Beaver Falls.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Maskelyne, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Maskelyne";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at *3 PM for Truxillo, per steamship Rover, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellena";) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Dussle, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close on the daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894.


Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Nov. 17, 8 AM | Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M.
Auranla, Nov. 24, 3 P.M | Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M.
Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 A.M. | Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**International Navigation Co.'s Lines.**
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Chester, Nov. 17, 11 AM. New-York, No. 21, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Friesland, No. 21, 12 noon. Rhynland, Nov. 28, 6 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Nov. 17, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Nov. 24, 12½ P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Jan. Dec. 1, 4:30 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Nov. 24, 3 P.M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P.M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P.M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 N. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Nov. 16
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Nov. 19
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Nov. 21
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
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Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dc. 11, 7 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M.
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Werra, Nov. 24, 2 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
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*Teutonic, N. 21, 12:30 P